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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATION NO. 530

WASHINGTON, D. C. Issued December 1943

A GRAPHIC SUMMARY OF FARM ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

(Based largely on the Census of 1940)

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Bureau of Agricultural Economics

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The material in this publication was compiled through the assistance of Work Projects Administration Project No. OP 165–2–23–114, supervised by Nettie P. Bradshaw under the general direction of a committee of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The membership of the committee is as follows: Richard Been, Harold Breimyer, M. R. Cooper, R. G. Hainsworth, Donald C. Horton, O. R. LeBeau, Arthur G. Peterson, Mark M. Regan, Raymond C. Smith, and Conrad Taeuber, chairman.

The maps and charts were drafted in the Graphic Section of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., under the supervision of R. G. Hainsworth, who also prepared the text.

This publication supersedes Miscellaneous Publication No. 269.

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A GRAPHIC SUMMARY OF FARM ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

(BASED LARGELY ON THE CENSUS OF 1940)

Prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics

FARM ANIMALS

Livestock and livestock products are critical materials. Their production, prices, and distribution are subjects of comprehensive planning and control programs. Development of these programs calls for a large amount of data: To reveal current trends and to show geographic distribution and long-time trends. Properly to evaluate current estimates and reports, it is necessary to relate them to figures for an earlier period. Moreover, current over-all figures can often be made much more meaningful when they are related to the pattern of geographic distribution, which is available from a census.

In carrying out their programs, war agencies frequently must answer questions such as these: Which farm animals are produced in the various localities and in what quantities? What is the distribution of livestock products? Has the trend in the production of such products been increasing or decreasing? Have there been any significant shifts in the geographic distribution of these products? Answers to these and to similar questions are to be found in this publication.

This summary, together with the one on farm crops,[1] by the use of maps and supplementary charts, portrays the quantitative and geographic significance of production of the Nation's food supply.

During the decade 1929–39, production of farm animals and animal products was drastically affected by a severe depression in the 1930's, and by droughts in 1934 and 1936. Because of depression and drought, adjustments in planning farm production were necessary.

Since 1941, when the United States became involved in the second World War, even more drastic planning has been required in regulating production upward or downward, as the value of the products for war purposes has fluctuated. Proper distribution of such products to the United Nations as aids in the successful prosecution of the war is also required. Various adjustments in the agricultural production of the United States have been made and others are in process in an effort to produce the maximum quantity of food for our own military and civilian needs and for the war-torn and undernourished peoples of the world.

[1] United States. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. A Graphic Summary of Farm Crops (based largely on the census of 1940). U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 512, 104 pp., illus. 1943.

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The effect of the war is reflected in the increased production of certain classes of livestock and livestock products. The data in the following tables were derived from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Increases in the numbers of all classes of livestock except horses and mules are indicated in table 1. The increase of livestock numbers on farms January 1, 1942 and 1943, compared with the 10-year average, varied from less than 1 percent for turkeys to as much as 43 percent in the case of hogs, including pigs. The number of horses and mules on farms is still gradually declining.

TABLE 1.—*Livestock summary: Numbers and value, United States average 1932–41, annual 1942 and 1943*

Class of livestock	Number Jan. 1			Farm value		
				Total value Jan. 1		
	Average 1932–41	1942	1943 [1]	Average 1932–41	1942	1943
	Thousands	*Thousands*	*Thousands*	*2,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*
Horses and colts	11,490	9,907	9,678	870,897	641,520	773,917
Mules and mule colts	4,542	3,813	3,712	454,947	409,929	473,118
Cattle and calves	68,418	75,162	78,170	2,113,275	4,140,256	5,445,098
Milk cows	25,316	26,398	26,946	1,142,502	2,056,148	2,684,129
Sheep and lambs	52,386	56,735	55,089	270,167	488,468	533,327
Hogs, including pigs	51,508	60,377	73,660	415,844	942,931	1,660,652
Total [2]				4,130,130	6,623,104	8,886,112
Chickens	420,201	474,910	540,107	257,486	395,042	560,095
Turkeys	6,510	7,623	6,549	14,120	23,487	29,184
Total [3]				4,401,736	7,041,633	9,475,391

[1] Preliminary.
[2] Includes horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and hogs.
[3] Includes horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, and turkeys.

The production of all classes of livestock products has increased since 1940 and in table 2 considerable increases are indicated for 1941 and 1942, compared with the 10-year average.

TABLE 2.—*Livestock and livestock products: Production and value, United States, average 1930–39, annual 1941 and 1942*

Product	Production			Value		
	Average 1930–39	1941	1942 [1]	Average 1930–39	1941	1942 [1]
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*
Cattle and calves	14,170,626	16,718,195	17,860,055	819,027	1,484,073	1,918,183
Sheep and lambs	1,933,518	2,267,056	2,312,563	116,283	193,424	235,091
Hogs	14,464,537	17,473,427	21,091,367	944,258	1,575,520	2,733,212
Chickens [2]	2,490,001	2,982,803	3,412,111	356,657	479,971	666,898
Turkeys	336,464	520,703	530,584	55,979	103,331	145,303
Milk	103,150,200	115,498,000	119,240,000	1,716,625	2,360,219	2,860,515
Wool (shorn)	361,918	390,568	392,373	73,669	138,656	157,235
Mohair	17,060	21,777	20,728	5,655	12,422	10,225
	Thousands	*Thousands*	*Thousands*			
Eggs	36,574,600	41,765,000	48,213,000	574,986	586,176	1,194,304
Horses	[3] 492	[3] 677	609	36,757	49,168	47,529
Mules	[3] 84	[3] 96	110	7,120	7,634	11,064

[1] Preliminary.
[2] Including commercial broiler production.
[3] Coming 4 years of age.

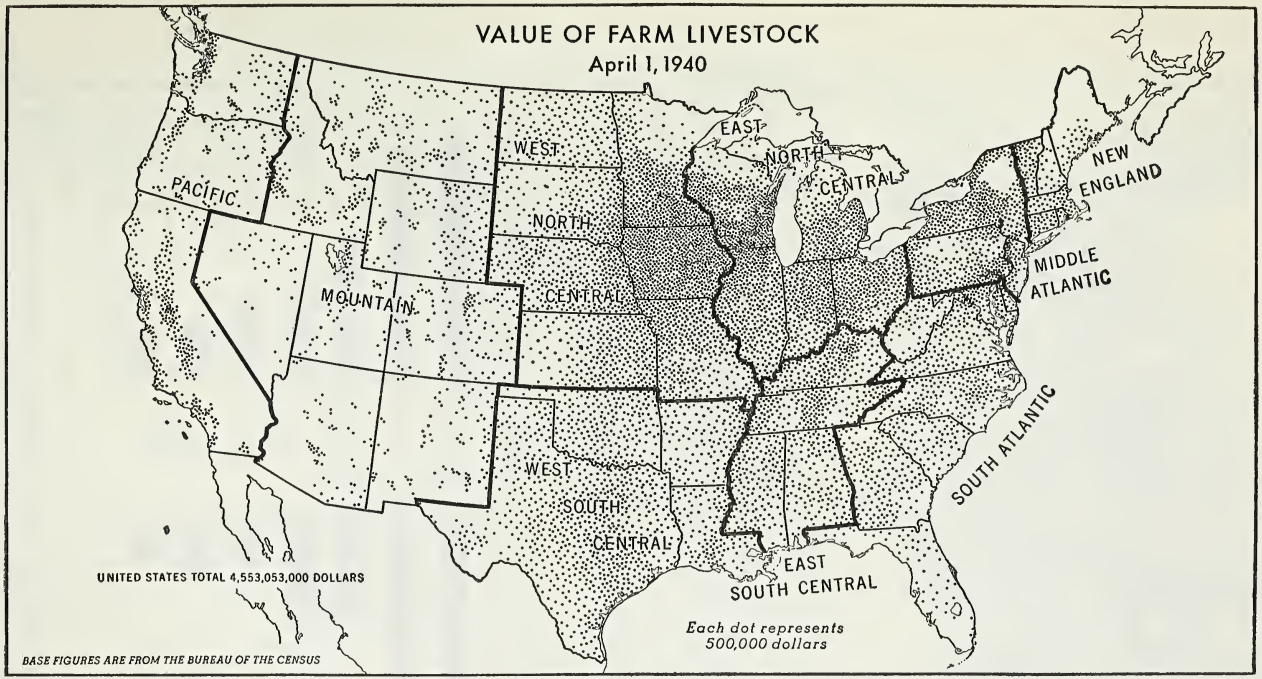


FIGURE 1.—The value of farm livestock in 1940 was $4,553,053,000, or nearly 21.5 percent less than the 1930 value of $5,794,-114,000. In 1940, Texas led all other States with livestock valued at $345,422,000; Iowa was second, with $336,362,000; and Wisconsin third, with $259,290,000. The two geographic divisions with the largest values were West North Central with $1,237,928,000 or 27 percent of the total, and East North Central with $899,162,000, or nearly 20 percent of the total. These two divisions cover the major part of the Corn Belt, practically all of the spring and winter Wheat Belts, and over half of the Dairy Belt. The value of livestock decreased in 1940 from 1930 in all the States except certain Southern States. The increases were as follows: 19 percent in Florida, 17 percent in North Carolina, 13 percent in South Carolina, 13 percent in Louisiana, 12 percent in Georgia, 5 percent in Arkansas, 3 percent in Mississippi, and 0.5 percent in Alabama. The States named had a total increase in value of farm livestock between 1930–40 of $44,649,000.

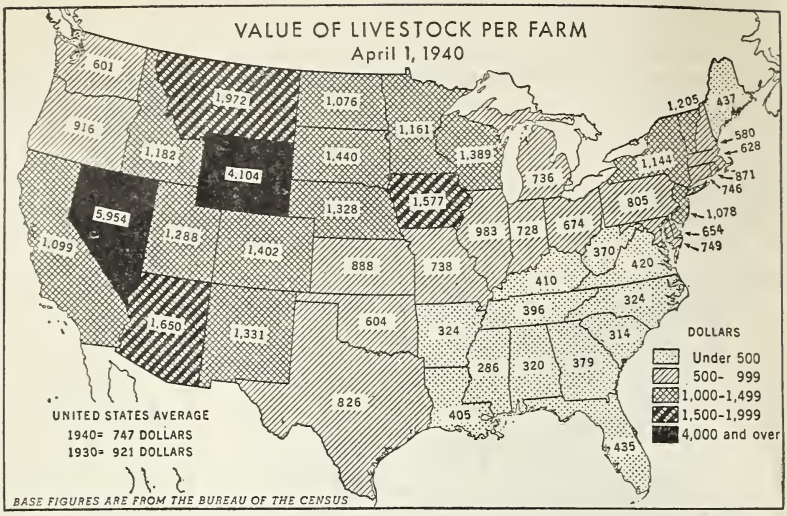


FIGURE 2.—The average value of livestock per farm on April 1, 1940 was 19 percent below the average for 1930. From 25 to as much as 50 percent decrease in value of livestock per farm occurred in the Western States between 1930 and 1940. In the eight eastern Cotton Belt States, where increases of as much as 33 percent occurred, average values remained under $500 per farm.

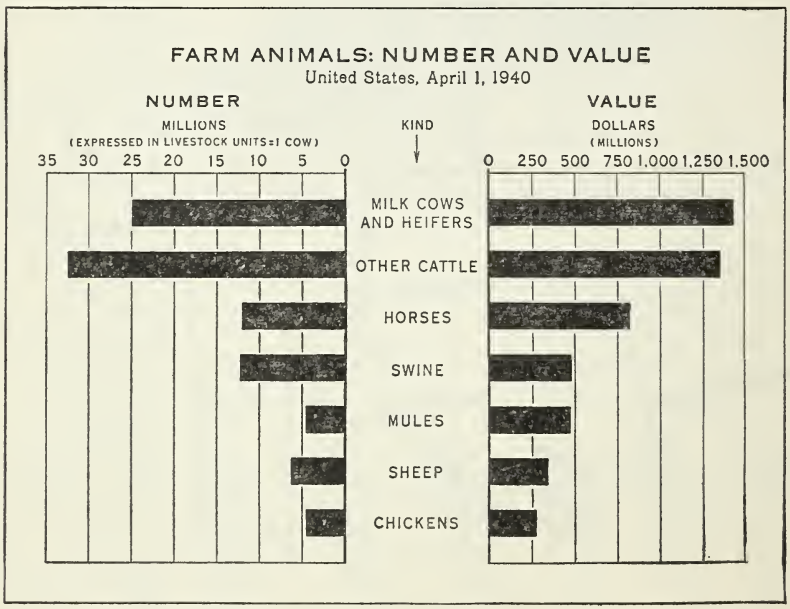


FIGURE 3.—The number of farm animals expressed as animal units based on feed requirements on April 1, 1940, was about 96,800,000. A dairy cow is considered a unit; other cattle 0.75 unit; a horse or a mule 1.14 units; a hog 0.20 units; a sheep 0.12; and a chicken 0.01 unit. Milk cows and heifers constituted 27.9 percent of the value of farm animals indicated April 1, 1940, other cattle 26.2 percent, horses and mules 24.9 percent, swine 9.3 percent, sheep 6.5 percent, and chickens 5.2 percent.

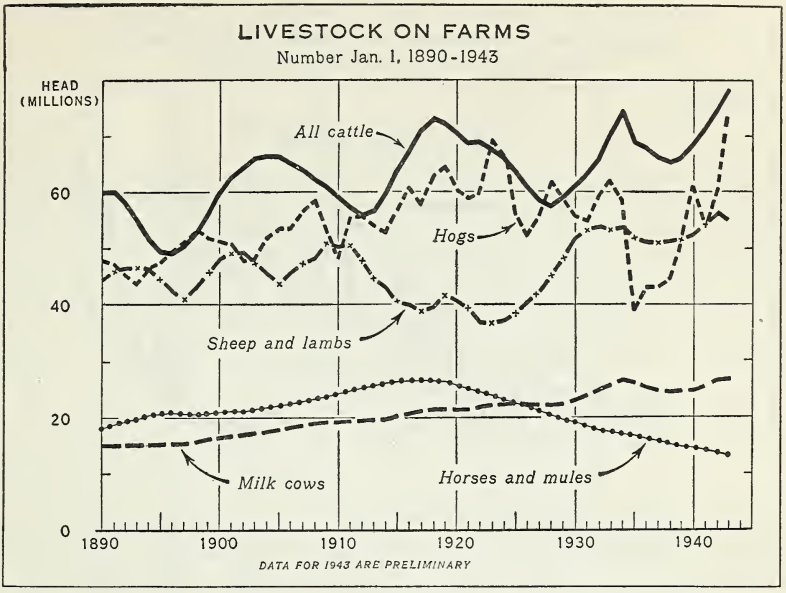


FIGURE 4.—The total number of cattle and calves on farms January 1, 1943, reached an all-time high, even though there was a large marketing of cattle for slaughter in 1942 to meet the demand for these products in the United States and abroad. The number of milk cows was 26.9 million, the same as the previous peak in 1934. The total number of horses and mules has declined steadily from 26.7 million in 1918 to 13.4 million January 1, 1943, whereas the number of hogs reached a new high of about 73.7 million.

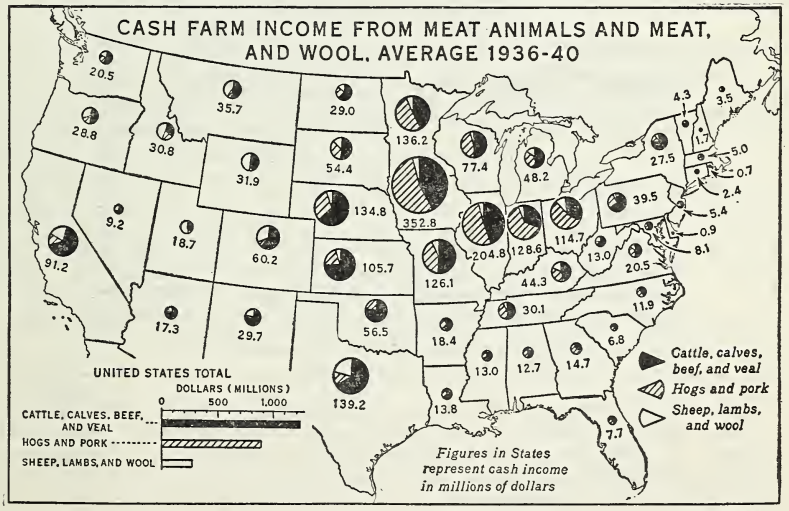


FIGURE 5.—The average annual cash income from meat animals and meat, and wool for 1936–40 was $2,389,000,000, or 38 percent more than the average annual cash income for 1929–33, the period of economic depression. The average annual cash farm income from cattle, calves, beef, and veal was $1,237,000,000; from hogs and pork, $887,000,000; and from sheep, lambs, and wool, $265,000,000. However, the income from hogs and pork is more than one-half the total cash farm income in most of the Corn Belt States.

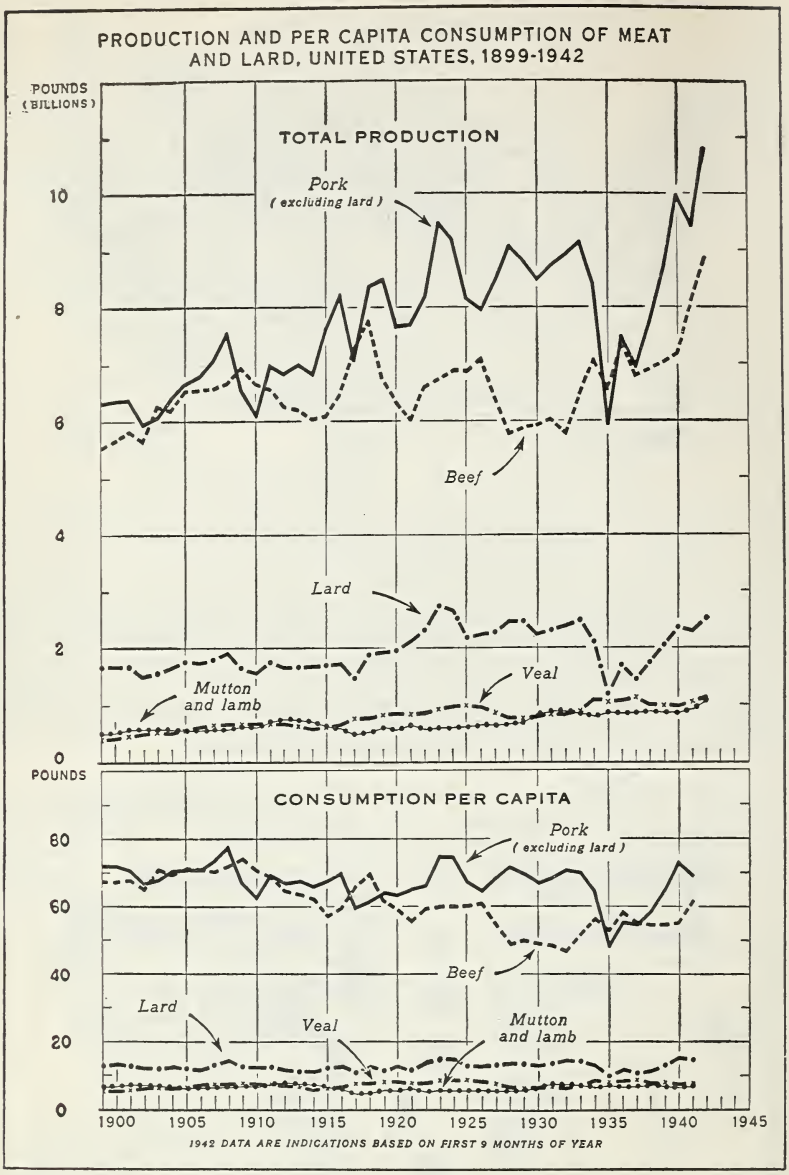


FIGURE 6.—Since 1935 there has been a sharp upward trend in the production of pork which reached a new high point in 1940 of nearly 10,000,000,000 pounds. In 1941 there was a slight recession, followed by a production of nearly 11,000,000,000 pounds in 1942. The trend in population increased with the trend in the production of pork, so the consumption per capita was maintained.

The trend in the production of beef has been horizontal until recently, when a sharp upward trend in 1941 and 1942 brought a reversal of the general downward trend in the per capita consumption of beef.

Practically all trends in the production of meat and lard have been upward since 1935, with the exception of veal, and lamb and mutton, which have been nearly horizontal.

HORSES AND MULES

A steady decline in the number of horses and mules on farms accompanied by a stady increase in tractor power since 1918 is one of the significant changes in the agriculture of the United States. The number of horses and mules declined from 26,723,000 on January 1, 1918, to 13,390,000 on January 1, 1943; whereas the number of tractors increased from about 85,000 to about 1,905,000 during the same period. The decline in number of horses alone during this period amounted to more than 50 percent, but the decline in number of mules on farms was only about 30 percent. One or two mules are found on many southern farms for planting and cultivating row crops and are useful for many tasks, even where tractor power is available on the same farm.

A decline of about 50 percent in horses and mules since 1918 has probably released as much as 40,000,000 acres of harvested crops and as much more pasturage for other use, principally for the production of meat and milk. This acreage was about equal to the increase in harvested crop acreage that occurred between 1909 and 1919. The decline in the total number of horses and mules in the depression years was more gradual, because of an increase in the number of colts raised. How long this decline in the number of horses and mules on farms will continue is uncertain, but as the war calls for excessive use of gasoline, both at home and abroad, further drastic declines can hardly be expected in the immediate future. However, so long as the number of colts raised is insufficient to replace the horses and mules that die, some degree of decline can be expected.

From 1932 to 1935 the number of tractors on farms was almost stationary, at about 1,000,000. Since 1935, the number of tractors has been steadily increasing, but the rate of increase and use of tractors probably will be retarded as demands for gasoline in the war program of the United Nations becomes more pressing.

The number of horses and colts on farms January 1, 1943, was 9,678,000, whereas the number of mules and mule colts was 3,712,000. This compares with 11,409,000 horses and horse colts, and 4,542,000 mules and mule colts on farms January 1, for the 10-year average, 1932–41.

Although numbers of both horses and mules on farms January 1, 1943, compared with the 10-year average, shows a considerable decline, the total value of mules on January 1, 1943, was greater than the 10-year average. (See table 1.)

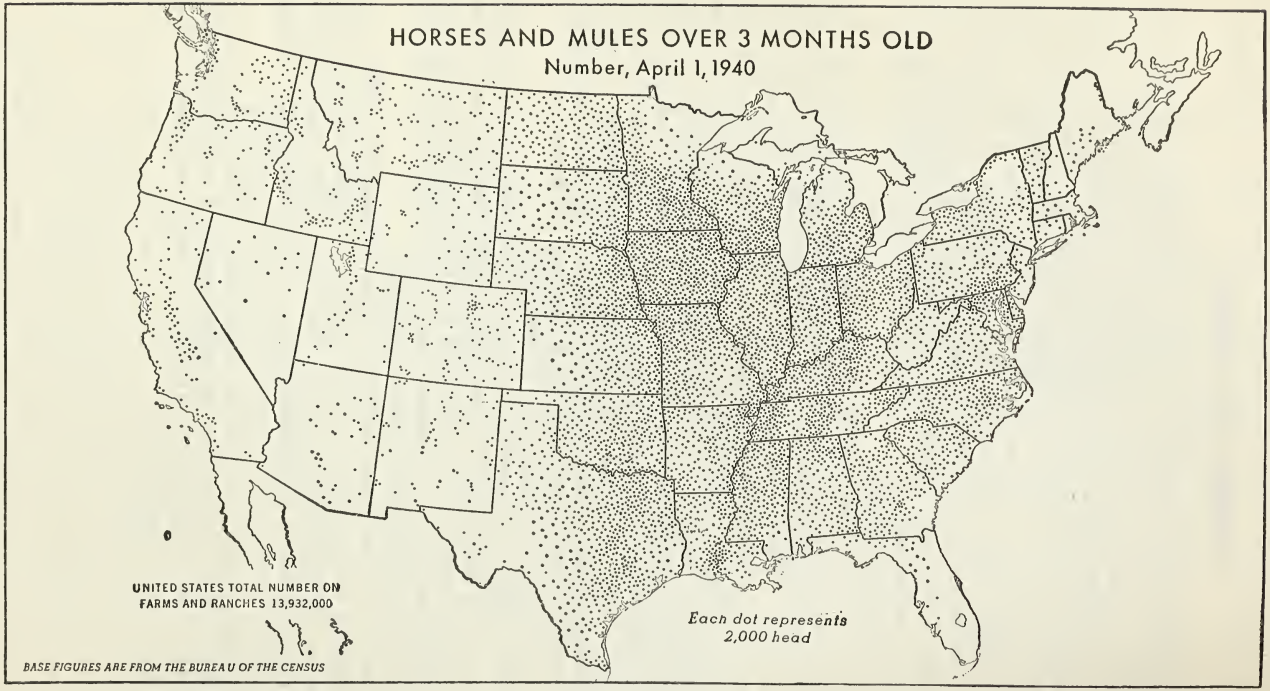


FIGURE 7.—On April 1, 1940, there were about 10,087,000 horses and 3,845,000 mules on farms and ranches. Nearly 27 percent of the horses and mules are in the West North Central States, which include parts of the spring and winter Wheat Belts, and a part of the Corn Belt. More than 17 percent of the total horses and mules are in the West South Central States. Texas was the leading State, with 8.4 percent of the total; Iowa second with 5.6 percent and Missouri third with 5.0 percent of the total number of horses and mules.

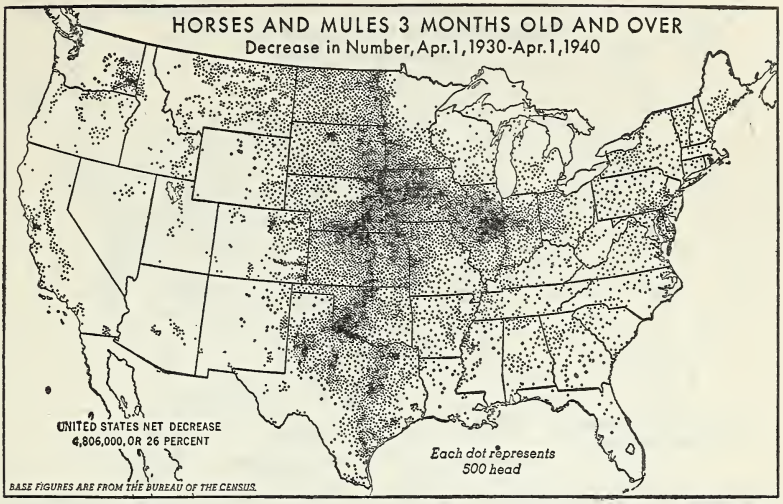


FIGURE 8.—Horses and mules 3 months old and over on farms and ranches decreased in number 26 percent from 1930 to 1940, whereas the number of tractors increased about 70 percent. The heaviest increase in tractors was in the Corn and Wheat Belts and was accompanied in these areas by a heavy decrease in the number of horses and mules. In the southern Great Plains, where machinery is used largely on farms, heavy decreases in horses and mules also occurred.

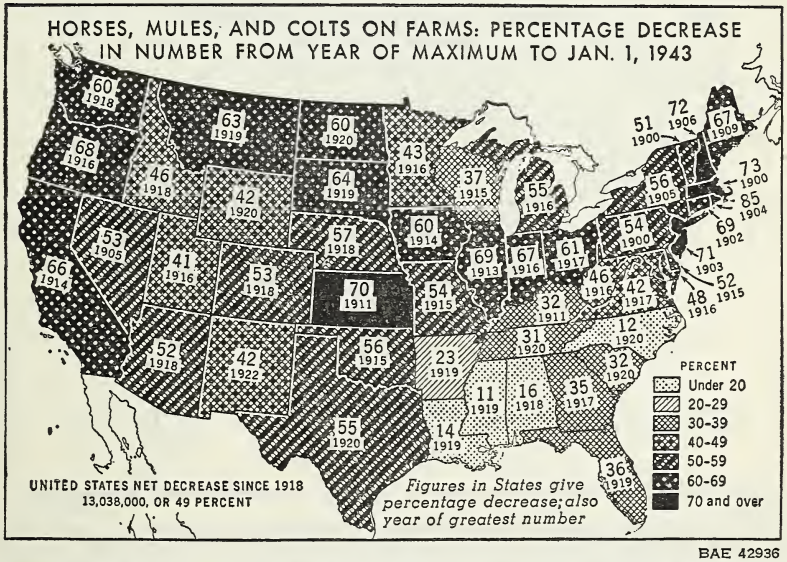


FIGURE 9.—The decrease in horses and mules between the year of greatest number (since 1900) and January 1, 1943, exceeds 50 percent in the New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and Pacific regions. It is only 11 to 35 percent in the Cotton Belt States east of Texas and Oklahoma where small farms have not been so greatly mechanized as in the Corn, Wheat, and Dairy Belts. There were 13,038,000 fewer horses and mules on farms on January 1, 1943, than on January 1, 1918.

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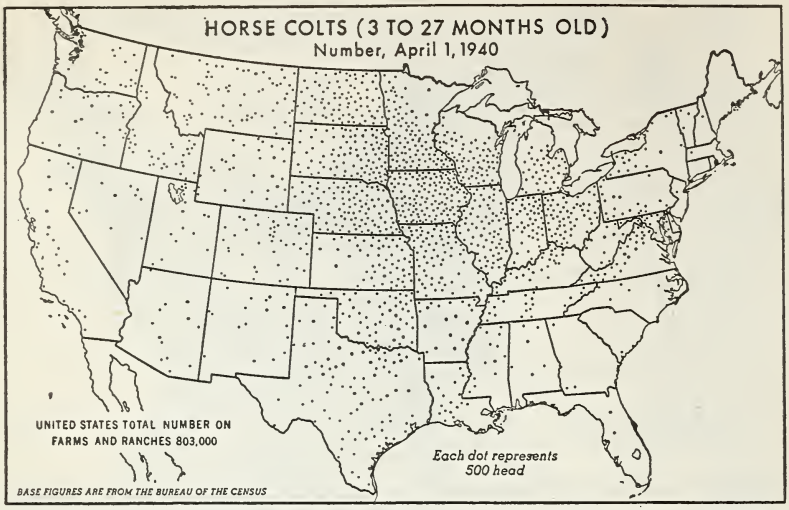


FIGURE 10.—Nearly 40 percent of the horse colts in the United States in 1940 were in the West North Central States. The three States with the largest number of horse colts were also in this region. Iowa had 8.3 percent; Minnesota, 6.4 percent; and Nebraska 6.0 percent of the United States total. Very few horses are raised in the eastern Cotton Belt or in the eastern Dairy Belt because of deficient feed production.

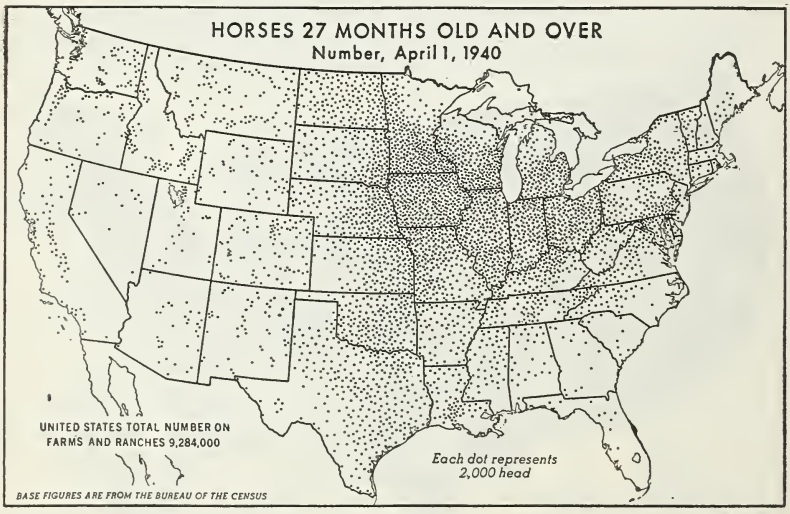


FIGURE 11.—About one-third of the horses 27 months old and over in the United States in 1940 were in the West North Central States. These States, together with the East North Central States, contained more than half of the United States total. These States include the Corn Belt and most of the spring and winter Wheat Belts, as well as the western Dairy Belt. Smaller numbers of horses in the Cotton Belt and part of the winter Wheat Belt are caused by a preference for mules as work animals, and crop acreage is not so dense in these areas.

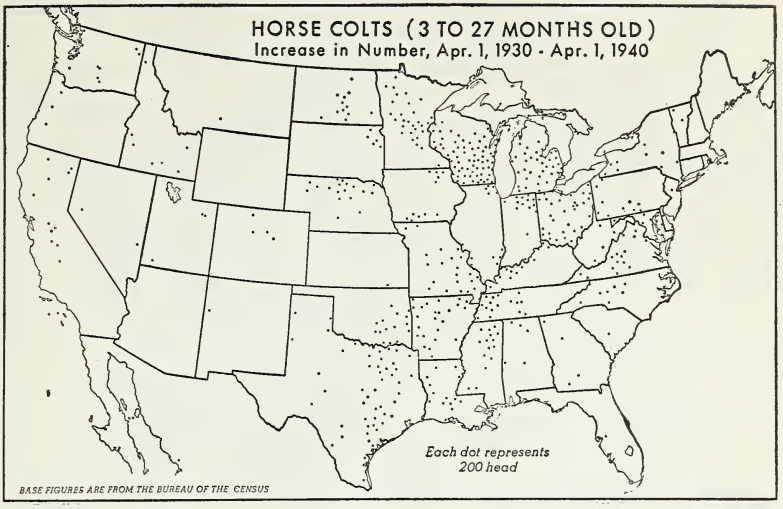


FIGURE 12.—The increase in the number of horse colts between 1930 and 1940 occurred mainly around the margin of the Corn Belt, western Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and eastern Texas. Three States having large net increases were Wisconsin with about 13,300; Michigan, with 6,400; and Arkansas, with 4,600. Few counties in these States had a decrease between 1930 and 1940.

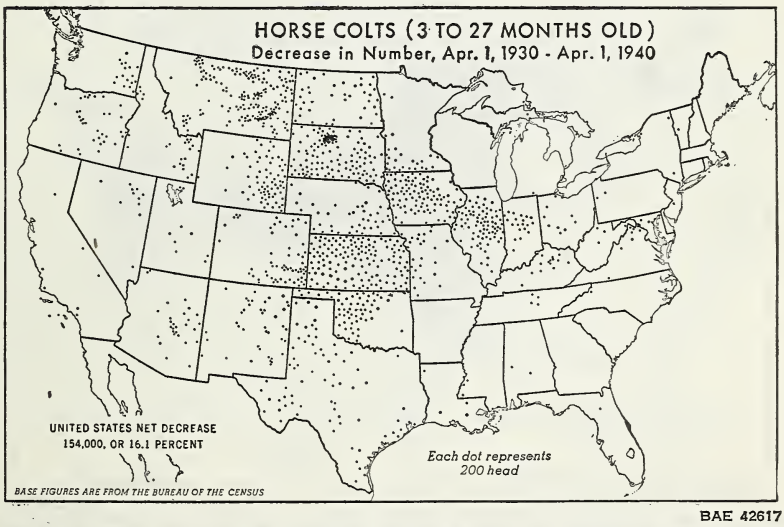


FIGURE 13.—The decrease in the number of horse colts between 1930 and 1940 occurred chiefly in the spring and winter Wheat Belts and in the Corn Belt. The heaviest net decrease was in Montana, with 37,801; Kansas, with 27,017; and South Dakota, with 24,071. Dewey County, S. Dak., had a net county decrease of 5,469, the heaviest county decrease. In 1930, this county had 6,054, and in 1935, following the severe drought, 795 were reported. In 1940, the county reported only 585, which accounted for about 57 prcent of the total net decrease.

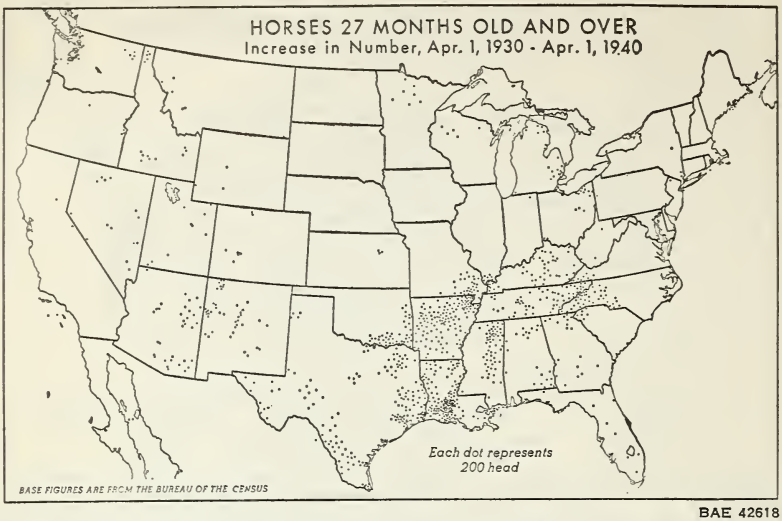


FIGURE 14.—The census reports indicate that an increase in horses 27 months old and over between 1930 and 1940 occurred mostly in the Cotton Belt States with intensive increase in the rice-growing district of Louisiana and Texas. The net decrease for the United States was more than 25 percent. However, Louisiana and Arkansas had net increases of 22 and 19 percent, and very few counties in these States had a decrease.

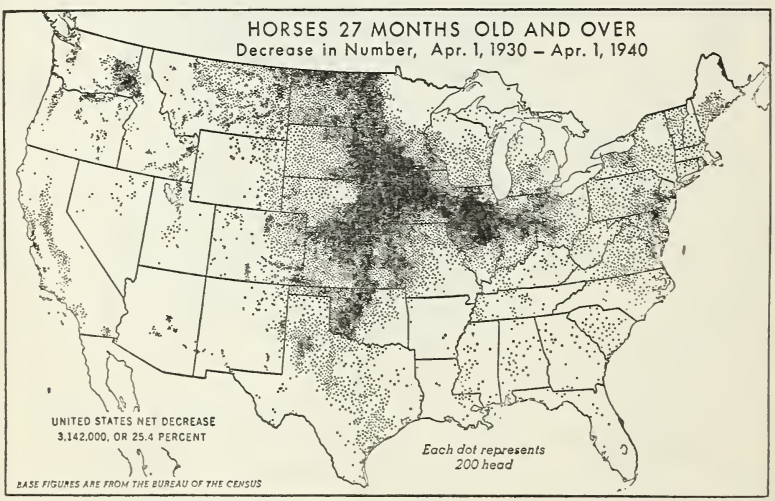


FIGURE 15.—The number of horses 27 months old and over decreased steadily in the Wheat and Corn Belts from 1930 to 1940. Even though colts raised on farms to replace the horses increased during part of this period, there was a net decrease of about 16 percent in 1940 as compared with 1930. Successive drought periods with uncertain feed supplies and the wide adoption of the all-purpose tractor for crop operations in this intensive farming area have cut heavily into the number of mature horses.

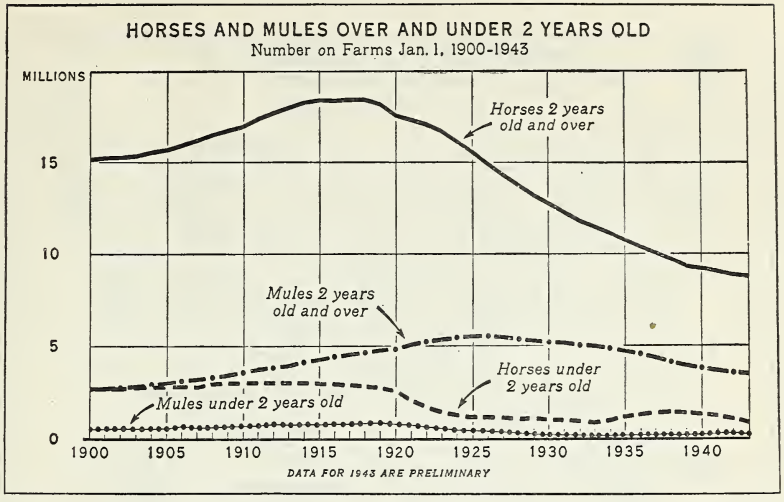


FIGURE 16.—The number of horses 2 years old and over declined from an all-time high number of 18,431,000 on January 1, 1915, to about 8,786,000 on January 1, 1943. Mules increased in number until January 1, 1926, when 5,527,000 were reported, then declined to about 3,484,000 on January 1, 1943, or about the 1909–10 level. Horse colts declined from 3,000,000 in 1910 to 892,000 on January 1, 1943. Mule colts increased from 102,000 in 1934 to about 228,000 on Jan. 1, 1943.

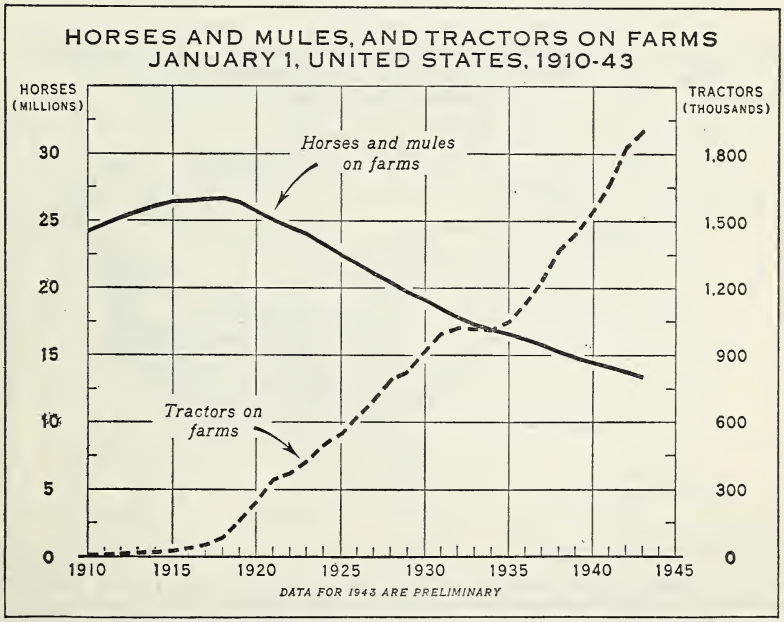


FIGURE 17.—The number of horses and mules on farms declined from 26,723,000 on January 1, 1918, to 13,390,000 on January 1, 1943, or about 50 percent. Tractors on farms increased from 85,000 to about 1,905,000, or about 2,141 percent during this same period. Tractors have replaced horses to a greater extent than mules.

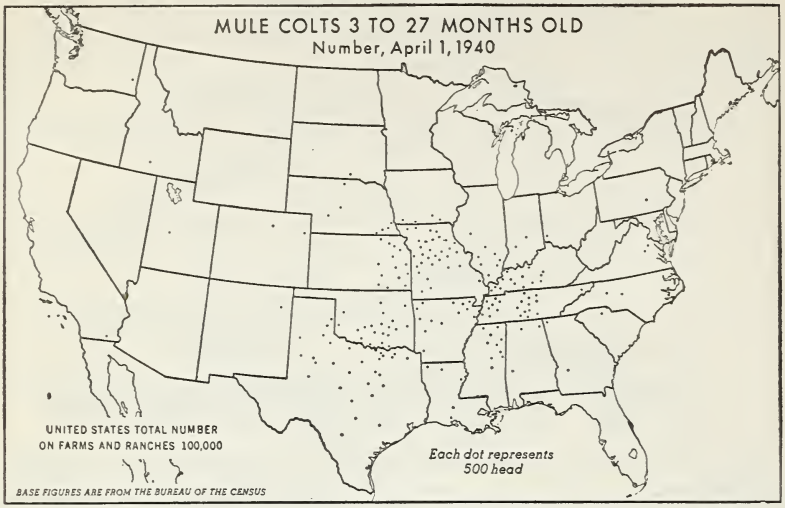


FIGURE 18.—Nearly all the mules are raised in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, northern Mississippi, western Kentucky, Tennessee, and southern Illinois. The production of mules is concentrated in the South Central area of the United States in or near the Cotton Belt area where many are used. In 1940 the production of mules was confined to a much smaller area than in 1930, and only about 60 percent as many were produced.

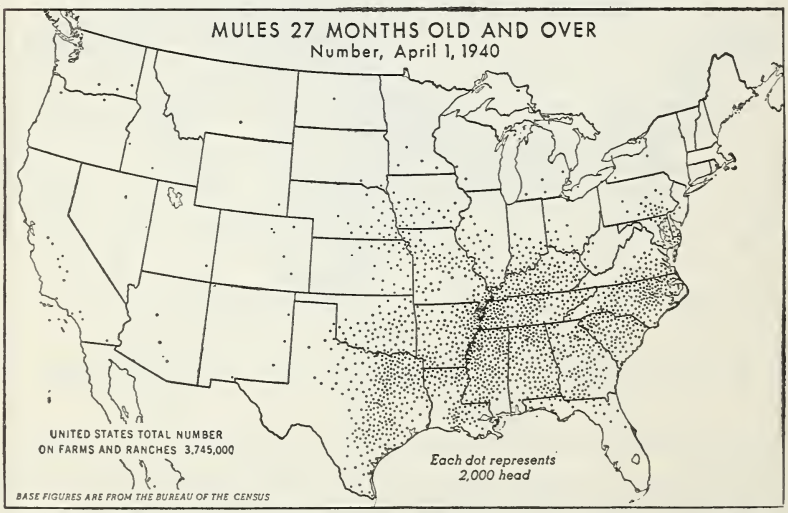
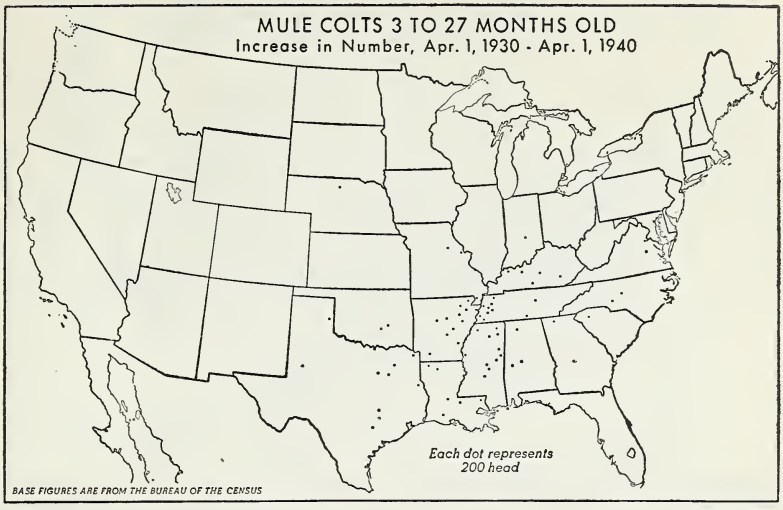
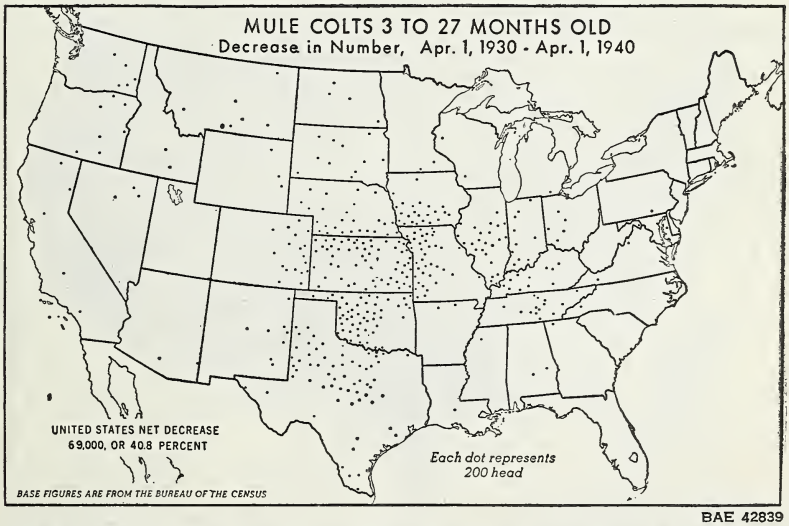


FIGURE 19.—Most of the mules 27 months old and over in the United States are concentrated in the lower portion of the Corn Belt, and in the Cotton and winter Wheat Belts. In the nine eastern Cotton Belt States (east of Texas and Oklahoma) and south of 37° latitude where negro labor and mule work predominate, the number of mature mules is nearly three times that of mature horses.



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FIGURE 20.—The increase in mule-breeding is concentrated in Arkansas, western Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, and eastern Texas. Few decreases took place in these States from 1930 to 1940. The counties showing increases from 1930 to 1940 raised nearly five times as many colts as those showing an increase between 1920 and 1930.



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FIGURE 21.—The net decrease in the number of mule colts on farms April 1, 1940, compared with April 1, 1930, was 69,000, or 40.8 percent, whereas the net decrease between January 1, 1920, and April 1, 1930, was 612,000 or 78 percent. Little or no decrease took place in the eastern Cotton Belt States from 1930 to 1940.

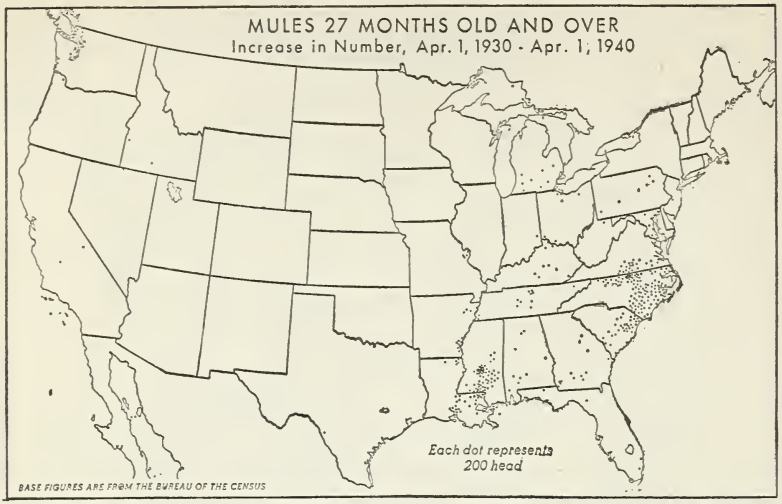


FIGURE 22.—The increase in mules 27 months old and over from April 1, 1930, to April 1, 1940, occurred mostly in the truck-crop areas in southern Mississippi and Louisiana and the tobacco and truck-crop areas of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Some increases took place in the counties that grow strawberries, and in the environs of St. Louis, Louisville, and Memphis, in scattered counties in southern Michigan, Pennsylvania, and in several Western States.

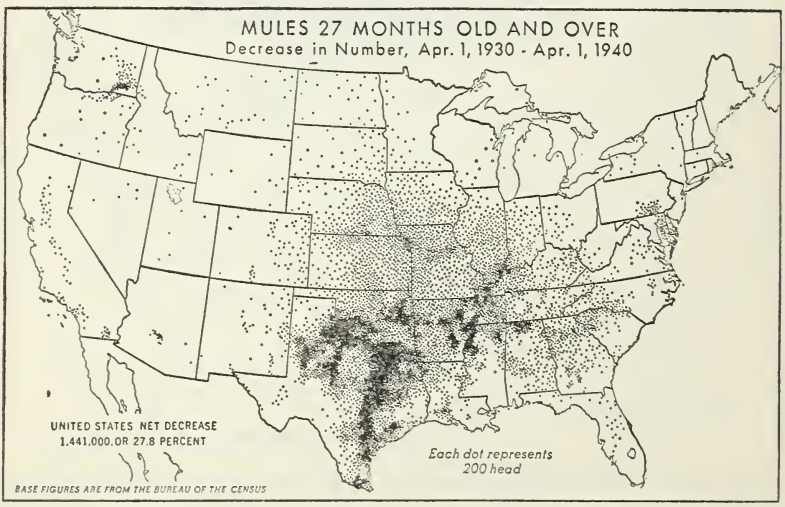


FIGURE 23.—The number of work mules has declined steadily since the peak in 1926. Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas accounted for 45.5 percent of the decline from April 1, 1930, to April 1, 1940. Texas declined from about 1,012,800 to 523,400, Oklahoma from about 293,300 to 127,000, and Arkansas from 356,300 to 254,000. This heavy decline in the western Cotton Belt was probably due to heavy increase in the mechanization of cotton and general farming.

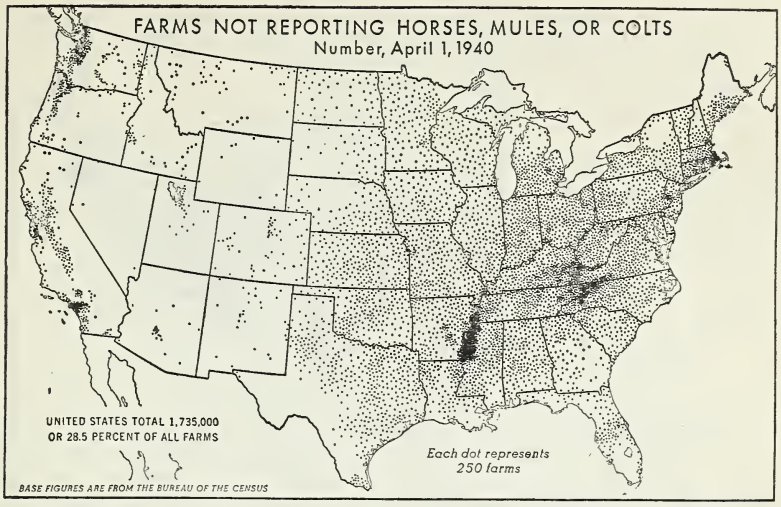


FIGURE 24.—The three States reporting the largest number of farms without horses, mules, or colts were Texas, with 109,051; Mississippi, with 105,056; and Tennessee, with 83,891. In many States in which farm size is small the larger number of farms not reporting horses, mules, or colts does not necessarily reflect the relationship of animal to tractor power in the area.

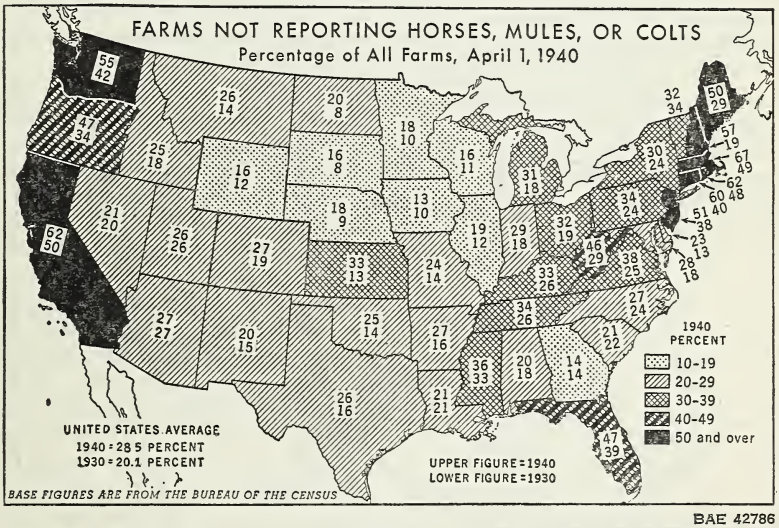


FIGURE 25.—Nearly 38 percent more farmers on April 1, 1940, reported not having any horses and mules than on April 1, 1930. In Arkansas 16 percent of the farms were reported without horses and mules in 1930 and 27 percent in 1940. Arkansas had an actual decrease of 14 percent in number of horses and mules. In Iowa the percentage of farmers not reporting horses or mules increased from 10 to 13, but this was accompanied by a 31-percent decrease in the number of horses and mules for the State.

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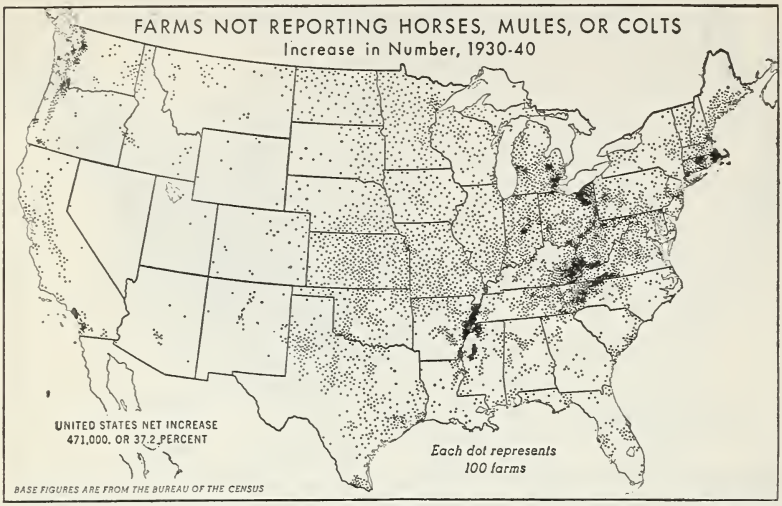


FIGURE 26.—The increase in number of farms reported without horses or mules was located evenly throughout the country except in the eastern Cotton Belt. Heavy increases occurred in the Appalachian area, the upper Mississippi and Arkansas delta areas, the eastern Corn Belt, Michigan, and the New England States.

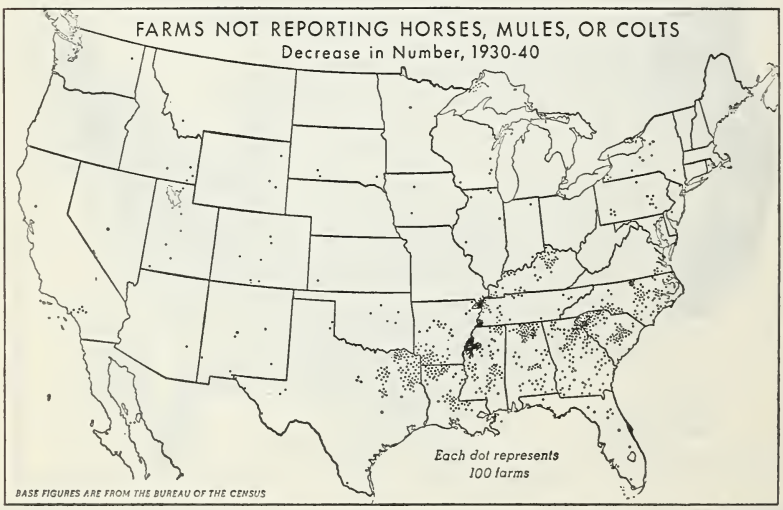


FIGURE 27.—The decrease in the number of farms not reporting horses, mules, or colts occurred throughout the Cotton Belt, the Bluegrass region of Kentucky, and in scattered counties of various States. Farms acquiring tractors for cotton and truck farming in the South accounted for a large percentage of this decrease.

CATTLE

Although the number of cattle on farms of the United States has increased 173 percent since 1867, it has failed to keep pace with our population. On January 1, 1867, there were 28,600,000 head of cattle in this country. The population at that time was something like 37 million. January 1, 1943, cattle numbers were estimated at 78,170,000 head. Population, however, had advanced about 265 percent to roughly 135 million persons.

Of the total number of cattle on farms January 1, 1867, only 8,300,000 were milk cows. The number of all cattle increased from 28,000,000 on January 1, 1867, to 60,000,000 in 1890, whereas the number of milk cows increased from 8,300,000 to about 15,000,000 during the period. From 1867 to 1890, the greater rise in the number of cattle other than milk cows contributed mostly to the rise of total cattle numbers, whereas from 1867 to date an increase in milk cows accounted for the steady increase in total cattle numbers.

From 1890 to date, total cattle numbers have passed through three cycles and are now completing the peak of the fourth. Each successive trough and peak of the cycles has been higher since 1890. These cycles in the numbers of all cattle are formed by the fluctuating number of cattle other than milk cows, and the long-time upward trend has been due largely to a continued increase in the number of milk cows on farms.

The number of milk cows on farms increased from 15,000,000 on January 1, 1890, to 26,931,000 on January 1, 1934, whereas the number of cattle other than milk cows was 45,014,000 on January 1, 1890, and only 47,331,000 on January 1, 1934.

Droughts in 1934 and 1936 adversely affected the cattle population. The total number on farms declined from 74,369,000 on January 1, 1934, to 65,249,000 on January 1, 1938, the low point from 1934 to date.

The number of milk cows on farms suffered its first set-back since 1867—a setback caused by these two droughts; by January 1, 1938, the number had dropped to 24,466,000. The total number of all cattle, and the number of milk cows on farms were at a new high on January 1, 1943, amounting to 78,170,000 and 26,946,000 head, respectively. The 10-year average 1932–41 for total cattle was 68,418,000, and the number of milk cows during this period was 25,316,000. Even though the cattle numbers were at a new peak on January 1, 1943, they have not increased at nearly so high a rate as has population. The consumption per capita of beef in 1939 was 26 percent less than 30 years previous, when it had reached the peak of about 74.0 pounds per capita. Combining beef with veal and comparing the average trend with that of population it appears that the increase in the total number of cattle has not been sufficient to maintain the per capita consumption at the highest level of 81.3 pounds established in 1909. Production and consumption of veal and milk have more than kept pace with the increasing population. About 40 percent of the milk produced in this country is consumed as fluid milk and cream, and more than one-half is utilized in the making of manufactured products. In addition to products made from whole milk and cream, the products made from skim milk and buttermilk have increased greatly during recent years.

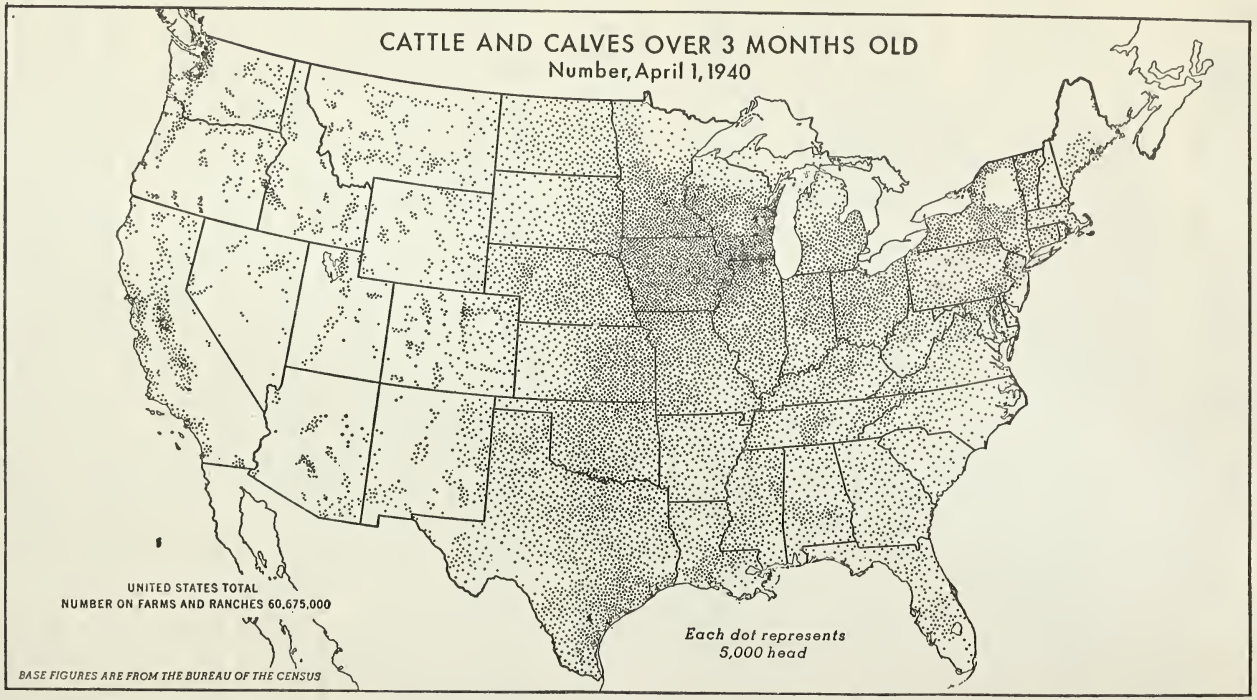


FIGURE 28.—The number of cattle and calves on farms on April 1, 1940, was evenly distributed throughout most of the United States, with a heavier concentration in the western Corn and Dairy Belts. Texas had 6,282,000 head of cattle on April 1, 1940, more than any other State, but only 24 per square mile. Iowa was next, with 4,213,000 cattle, or 75 per square mile. Wisconsin had 3,237,000, or 59 per square mile, and Minnesota 3,090,000, or 39 per square mile.

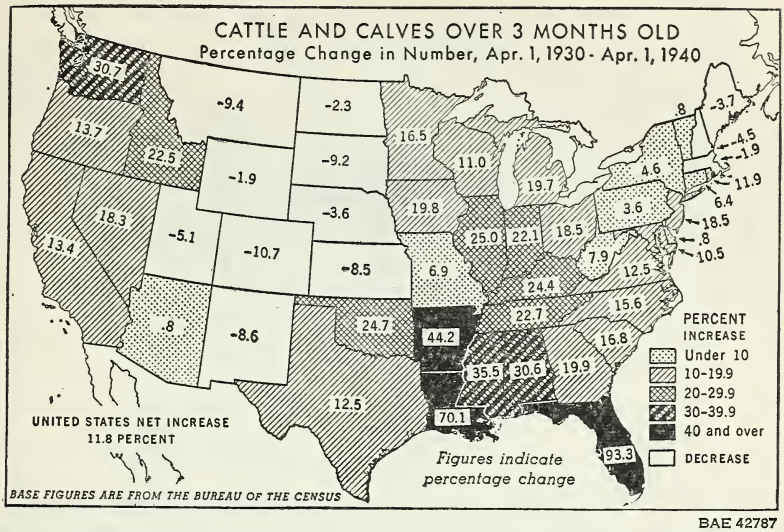


FIGURE 29.—The percentage increases between 1930 and 1940 in cattle and calves over 3 months old was the heaviest in the Cotton Belt States, where cattle are becoming more important. Large relative increases do not signify large additions of cattle in all cases. Florida had an increase of 93.3 percent and 348,000 more cattle, whereas Texas increased only 12.5 percent, but had 698,000 more cattle, and Iowa had 19.8 percent with 696,000 more cattle.

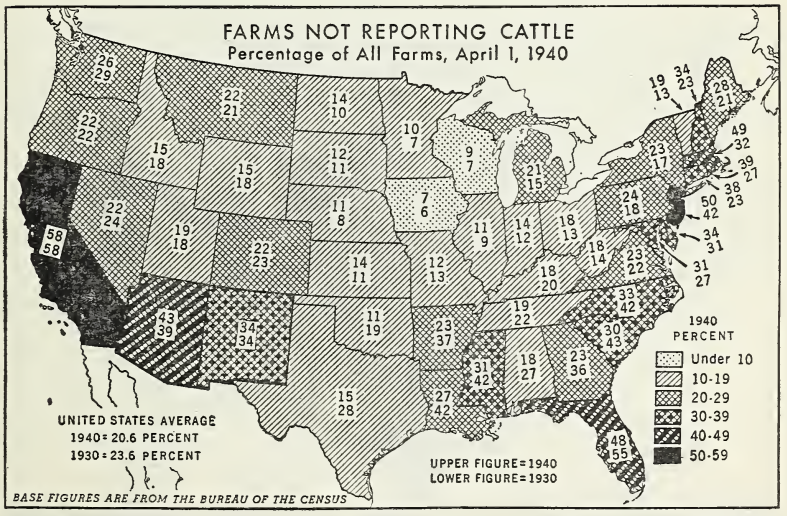


FIGURE 30.—In 1940, 3 percent fewer farms did not report cattle than in 1930. The 11 Cotton Belt States, including Florida, Oklahoma, and Texas, had fewer farms not reporting cattle in 1940 than in 1930, varying from 3 percent in Tennessee to 15 percent in Louisiana. Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa all had more farms not reporting cattle in 1940 than in 1930. However, these States had increases in cattle numbers from one-quarter to three-quarters of a million head.

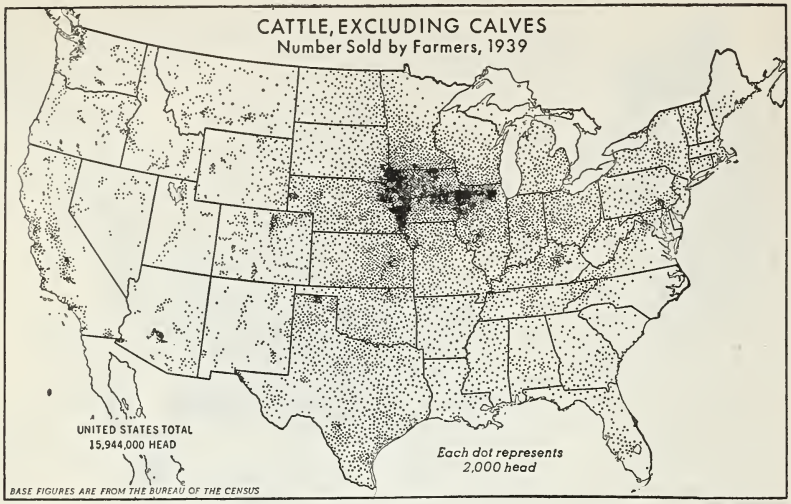


FIGURE 31.—The number of cattle, excluding calves, sold by farmers in 1939 reached nearly 16 million head. The area of heaviest sales occurred in the beef-producing area of the western Corn Belt and the adjacent Flint Hills of Kansas. Other areas of less importance were the Bluegrass section of Kentucky; the northern Appalachian area; Lancaster County, Pa.; the northern Panhandle, El Paso County, and southern Texas; also the grazing lands adjacent to irrigated areas in the Western States.

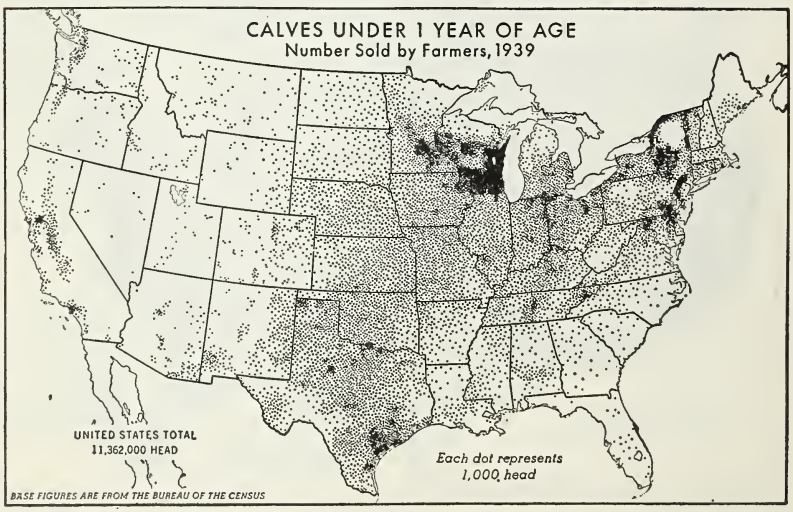
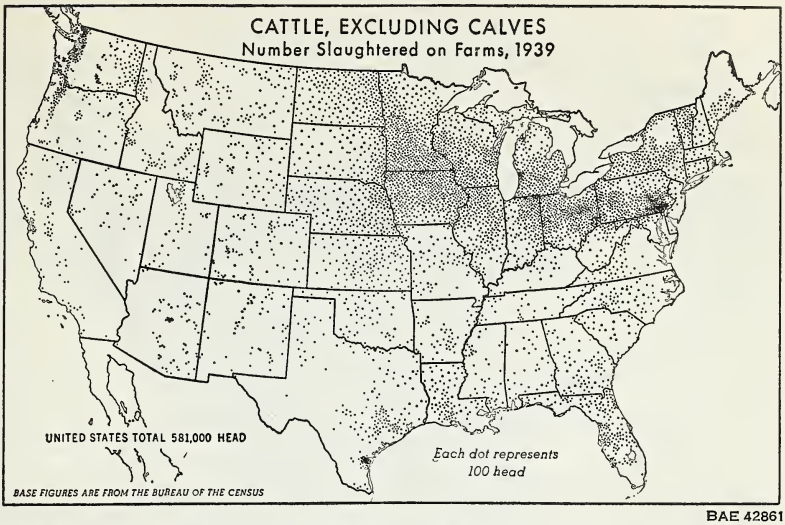
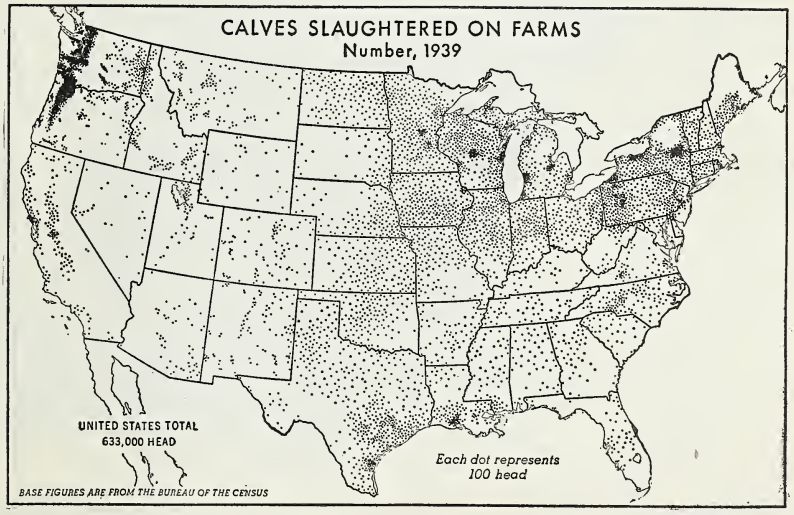


FIGURE 32.—In 1939, about 1,802,000 farms were reported as selling calves under 1 year of age. In Texas, which is the dominant beef-cattle State, 1,787,000 calves were sold, the largest number in any State. Wisconsin was second, with 1,056,000; New York third, with 593,000. Large numbers were also sold in the eastern Corn Belt; the limestone areas of Kentucky; Tennessee and the Virginias; and in Chester and Lancaster Counties, Pa., and surrounding territory.



BAE 42861

FIGURE 33.—In 1939, cattle, excluding calves slaughtered for home use or for sale on farms, were nearly 70 percent more than in 1929. Slaughtering was heaviest in the Dairy Belt, the northern and eastern Corn Belt, and in southeastern Pennsylvania in the areas around Chester and Lancaster Counties. Other areas of importance are Aroostock County, Maine, central Florida, and the southern coastal plains of Texas.



BAE 42784

FIGURE 34.—The calves slaughtered in 1939 were mainly on farms in the dairy regions of Washington and Oregon; western Pennsylvania; the southern coastal plains area of Texas; and the eastern Dairy Belt States, where most of the calves were slaughtered adjacent to the large cities. Texas had the largest number slaughtered with about 49,000; Washington had 47,000; and Oregon 40,000.

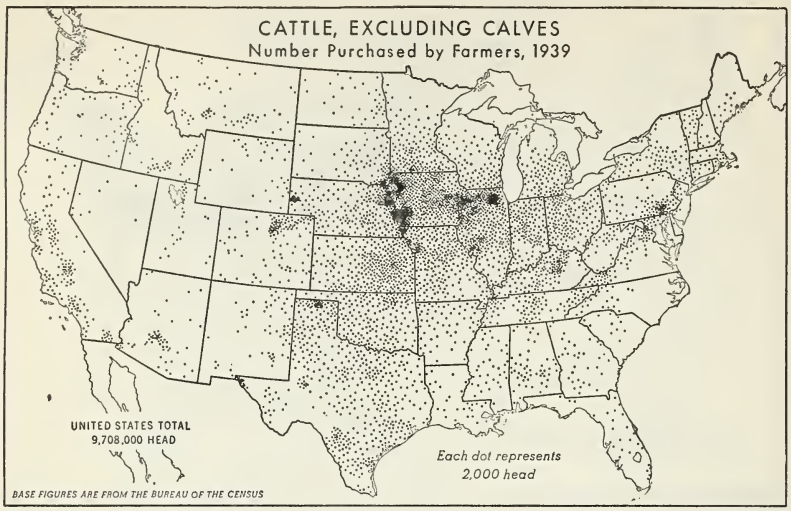


FIGURE 35.—In 1939, the largest numbers of cattle, excluding calves, bought by farmers, were in Iowa, Texas, and Illinois. In Iowa 1,270,800 were purchased, in Texas 978,200, and in Illinois 788,000. Cattle bought in these States and in the Flint hills of Kansas and the Missouri Valley are mostly for feeding. The largest numbers of cattle, excluding calves, are sold by farmers in the areas where they have short distances to go to slaughterhouses at the large cattle markets.

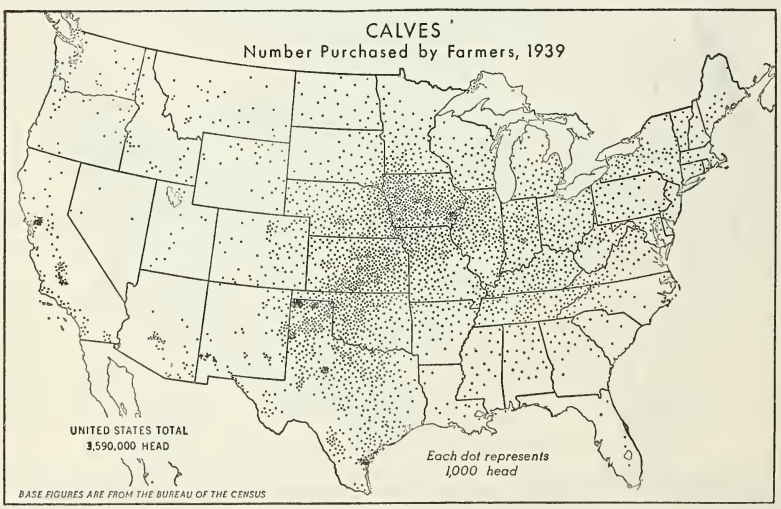


FIGURE 36.—The purchase of calves by farmers has become more common in recent years. In 1939 the farmers of Texas bought 560,100; Iowa farmers 368,700, and those in Kansas 346,700. These calves are fattened and sent to local slaughterhouses and a small percentage is slaughtered on farms for home use or for sale.

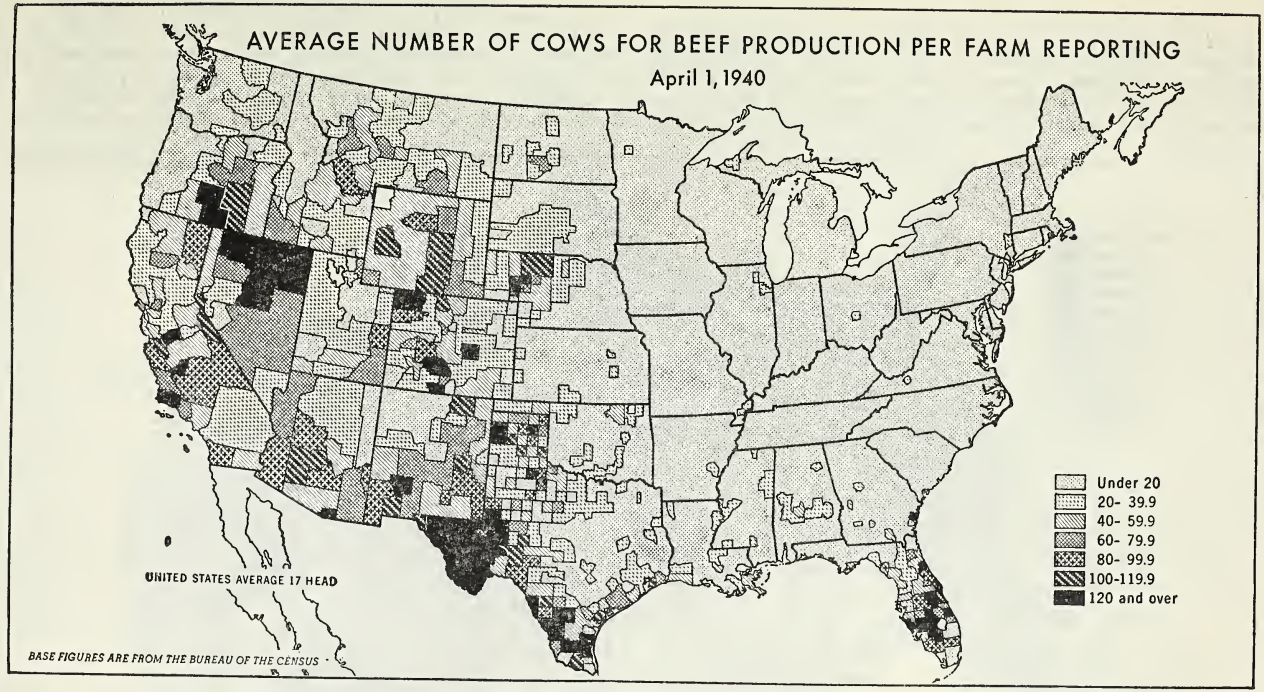


FIGURE 37.—The largest number of cows for beef production per farm reporting are located on farms in the western part of the original grasslands of the country. The areas of largest numbers per farm are in the coastal prairie, the Panhandle and western Texas, the sand hills of Nebraska, in many irrigated areas with adjacent grazing land in the Western States, and on the lower coastal plain of Georgia and Florida. The extent of the black areas is not so significant in many cases when a comparison is made with the number and size of the farms in the area.

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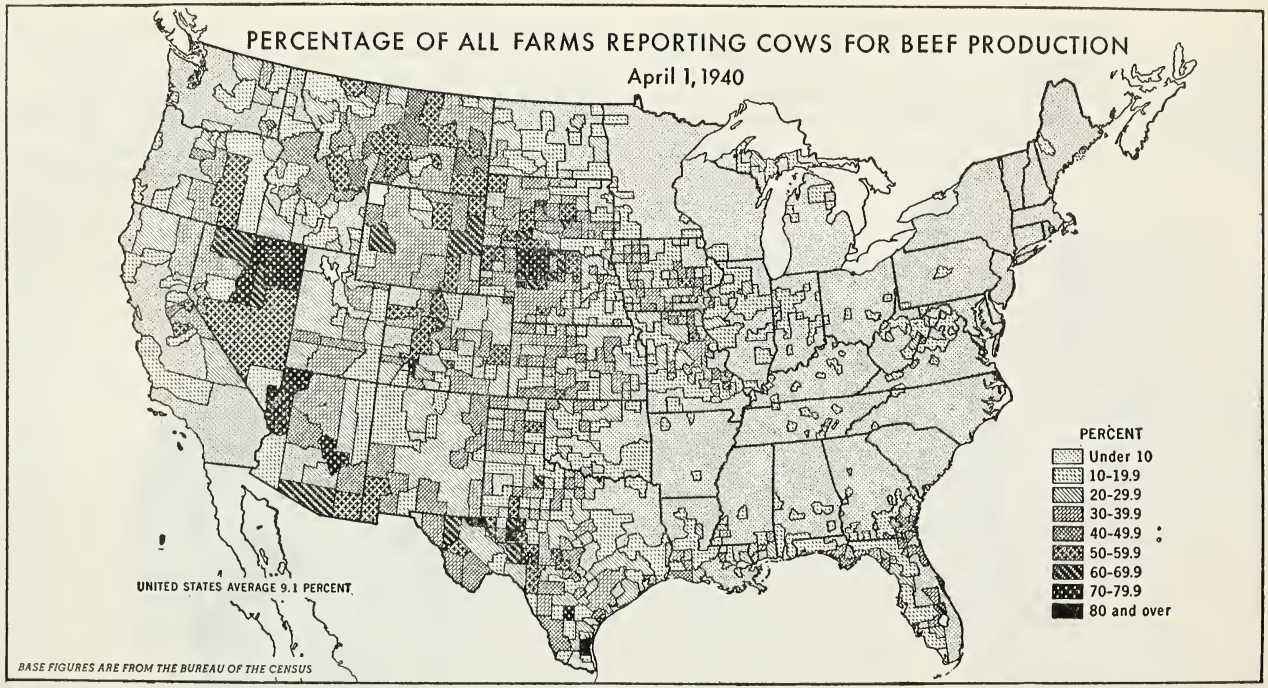


FIGURE 38.—The percentage of all farms reporting cows for production of beef is greatest in Nevada where the farms are large and few in number. Other States with several counties having 50 percent or more farms reporting cows for beef production are Montana, Wyoming, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, and Arizona. Throughout most of the Dairy and Cotton Belts the percentage is less than 10. However, cows for beef production have been increasing in the lower coastal plain of Georgia and Florida, along the Gulf Coast, and western Texas and Oklahoma which are mostly within the borders of the Cotton Belt.

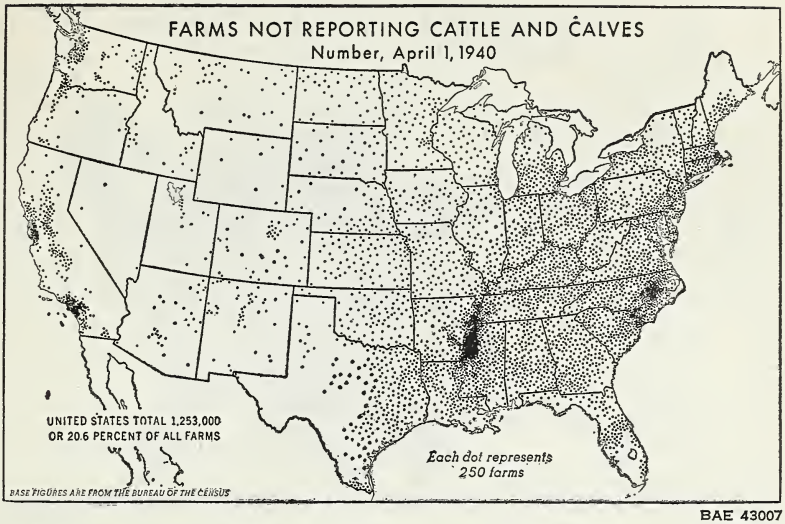


FIGURE 39.—On April 1, 1940, a million and a quarter farms were reported with no cattle or calves, or about one in every five farms in the country. The largest number of farms without cattle in any one State was reported in North Carolina; most of these were located in the tobacco area in the eastern part of the State. Mississippi was next with the largest number of reports from the Yazoo area along the Mississippi River; California was third with reports generally distributed throughout the State.

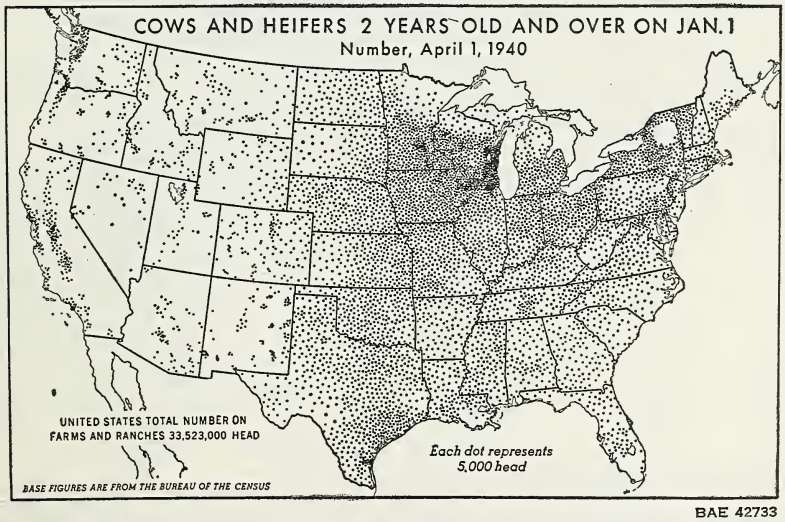


FIGURE 40.—The number of breeding cattle is distributed evenly through the States, with heavier concentrations in the Dairy Belt States, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and New York, and in Texas and Iowa. Texas had about 3,333,000 breeding cattle; Wisconsin, 2,228,000; Iowa, 1,940,000; Minnesota, 1,797,000; and New York, 1,374,000. Together these amounted to about one-third of the United States total.

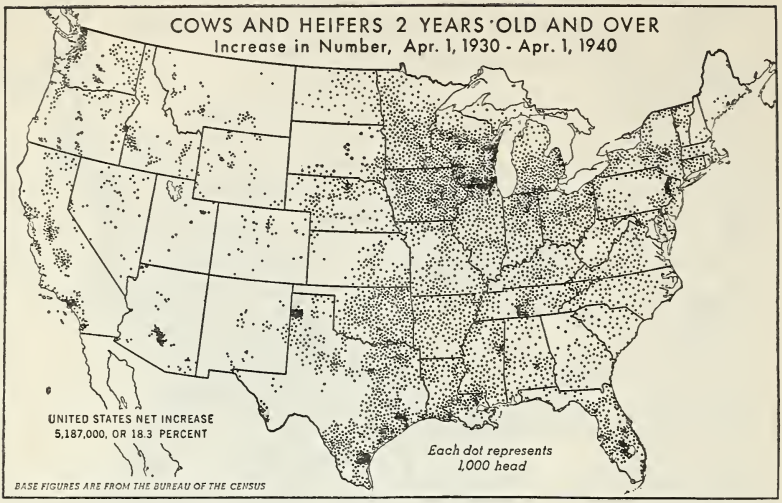


FIGURE 41.—More than 18 percent more cattle of breeding and milking stock were on farms April 1, 1940, than on April 1, 1930. Noticeable increases occurred in the western dairy region States of Wisconsin and Minnesota. Wisconsin had an increase of 390,000 head, and Minnesota 296,000 head. Iowa had an increase of 379,000, and the dominantly beef-cattle area of Texas and Oklahoma had increases of 464,000 and 248,000 head. Percentage increases were the greatest in the Southern and Western States.

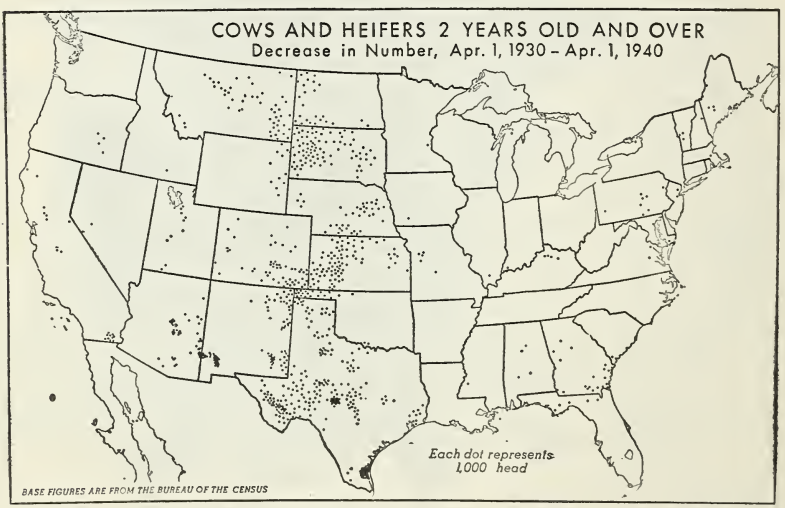
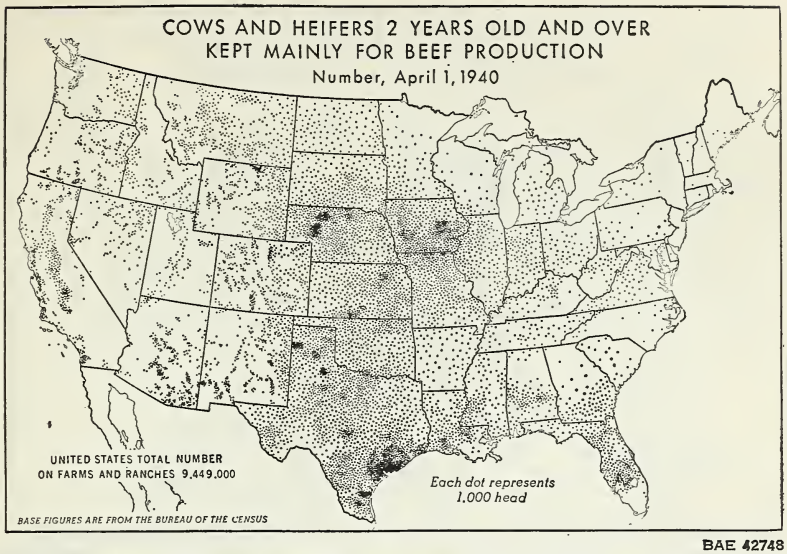
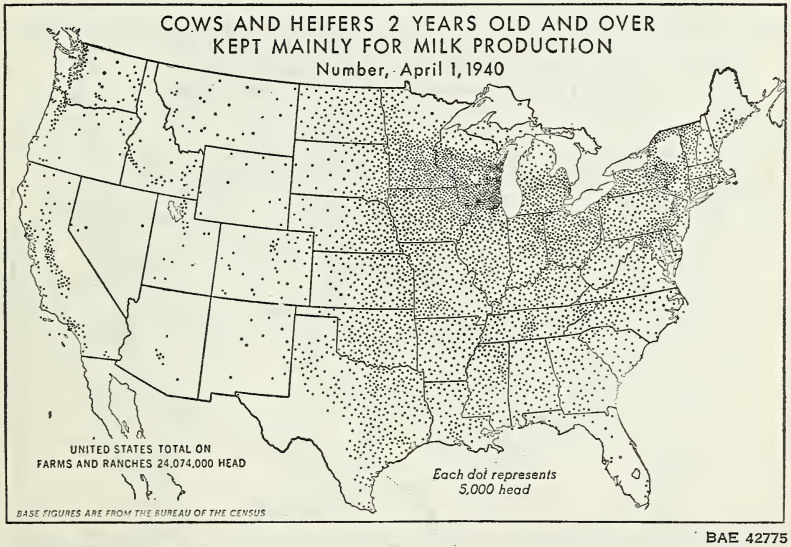


FIGURE 42.—The decrease in the number of cows and heifers between April 1, 1930, and April 1, 1940, was mainly in the Great Plains and the irrigated valleys of Arizona and California. Most of this area was subjected to drought in 1934 and again in 1936. A uniform pattern of increase existed throughout the rest of the United States.



BAE 42748

FIGURE 43.—The beef cows and heifers are located in the original grassland areas of the country. The largest number are in the Great Plains and the Corn Belt area of the prairies. Areas of greatest concentration are located in the lower coastal plains and the Panhandle of Texas, southern Iowa, and the borders of the sand hills of Nebraska, eastern Kansas, northern Missouri, and the grazing areas adjacent to irrigated areas and in valleys of the Western States.



BAE 42775

FIGURE 44.—More than 25 million head of cows and heifers kept mainly for production of milk were on farms on April 1, 1940. The largest numbers were in the Dairy Belt States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York, and Vermont. In these areas or nearby are located the large urban centers of population constituting a large segment of our total population. A fairly dense distribution occurs in all regions except the semiarid areas of the West, where dairying is not profitable because of the large acreage of semiarid land which is used for range land.

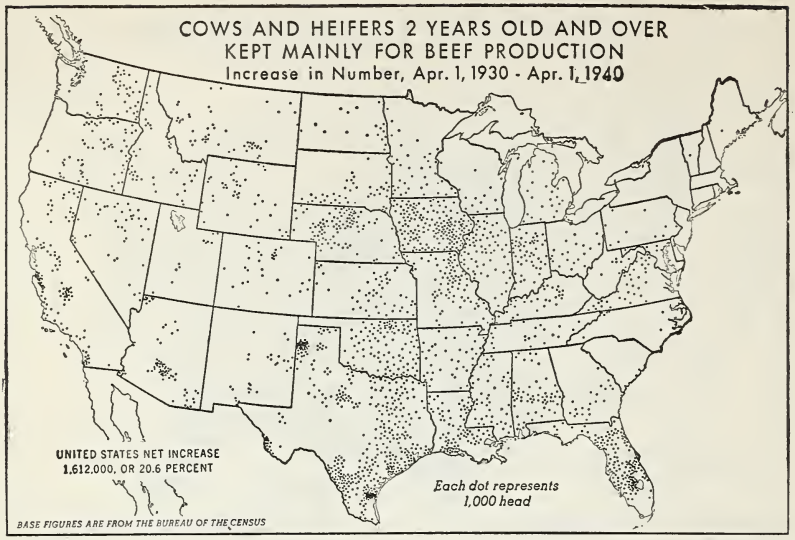


FIGURE 45.—The net increase of more than 20 percent in the number of cows and heifers kept mainly for production of beef occurred chiefly in the West North Central and West South Central regions. There were also sizable increases in Florida and in the grazing areas of the Western States. During the last census decade there has been a notable increase in cows and heifers kept mainly for beef in the Cotton Belt States, especially along the lower coastal plain in Texas, and in Oklahoma.

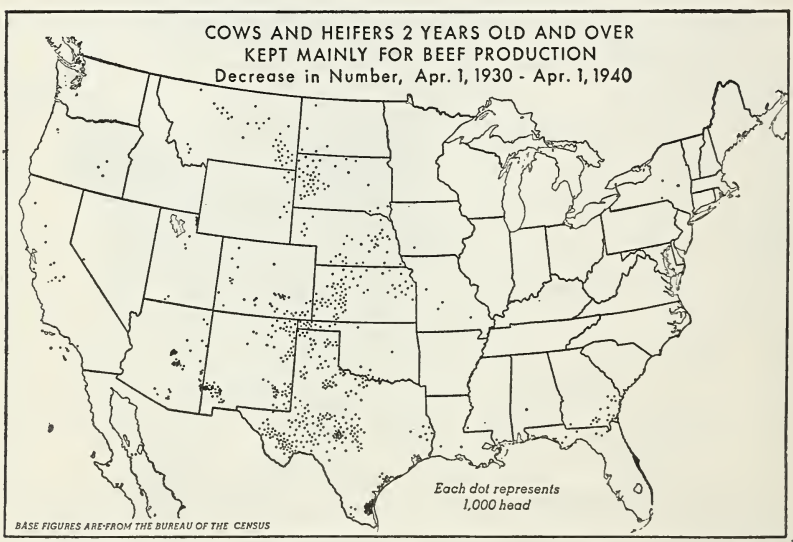


FIGURE 46.—The decrease in cows and heifers kept mainly for production of beef occurred chiefly in the western half of the United States. Decreases were confined mainly to the western edge of the Great Plains, the southern Rocky Mountain area, along the southern Colorado plateaus, and the lower coastal plain of Texas. Other decreases occurred in southeastern Georgia, Missouri, and several Western States.

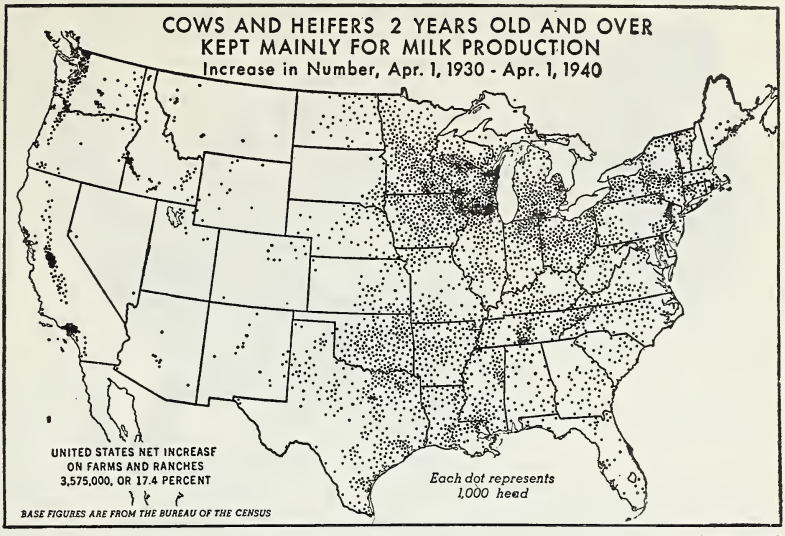


FIGURE 47.—The heavy increase in cows and heifers kept for milk occurred chiefly in the East North Central Region, where the increase was 1,031,000, or 21 percent. The three States with the largest gains were Wisconsin, with more than 374,000 or 21 percent; Minnesota, with 258,000 head or 18 percent; and Iowa, with 212,000 head of 17 percent. Heavy increases also occurred in the eastern Dairy Belt, the Cotton Belt States, and the grazing areas in the Western States which produce ample grass for grazing.

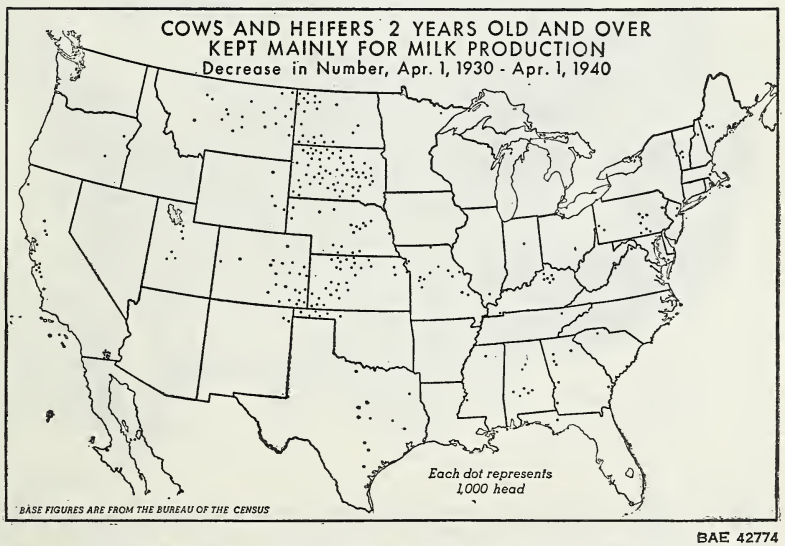
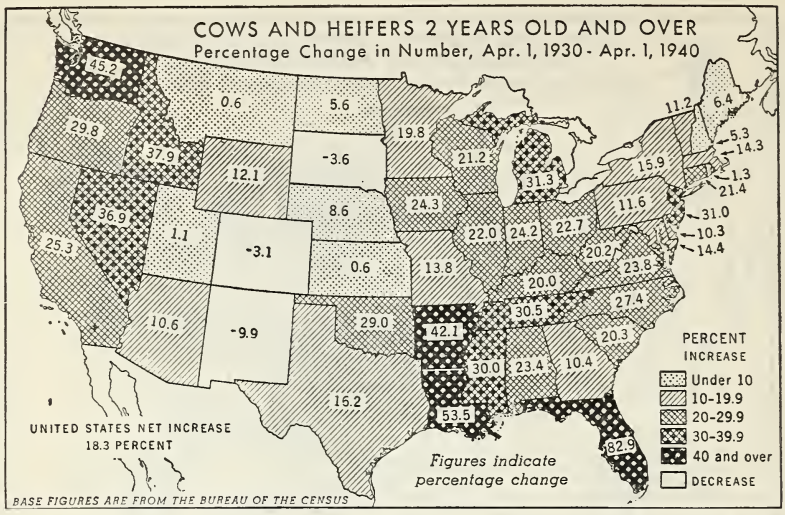
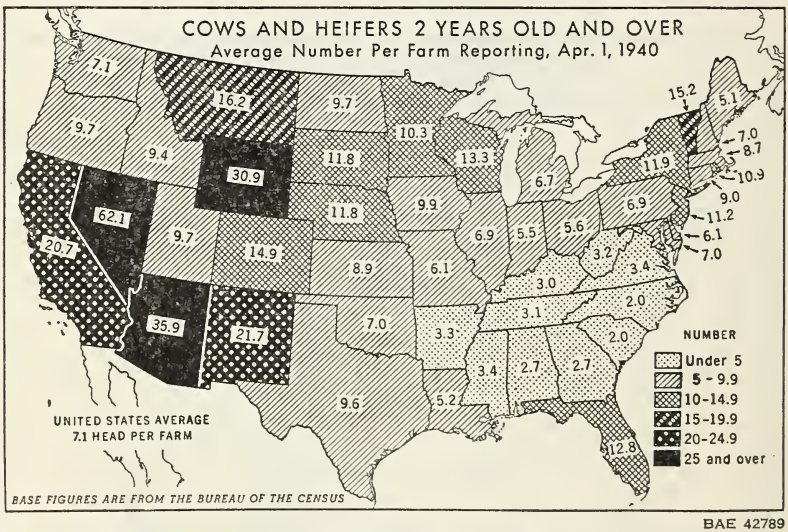


FIGURE 48.—The decrease in the number of cows and heifers kept mainly for milk production was small compared with the increase that occurred between 1930 and 1940. Decreases were confined chiefly to the northern Great Plains, an area of severe droughts, and scattered small areas in the Southern States, Pennsylvania, the New England States, and California, especially the Imperial Valley where the heat is intense.



BAE 42788

FIGURE 49.—The increase in cattle for breeding and dairy stock was widespread during the 10-year period between 1930 and 1940, and extended into all but three States, South Dakota, Colorado, and New Mexico, where small decreases occurred. The increase was notable both in the dominantly dairy region of Wisconsin and Michigan, and in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. Increases were significant also in the dominant beef-cattle States of Texas and Oklahoma, and in the nine eastern Cotton Belt States. Percentage increases in five far Western States were high.



BAE 42789

FIGURE 50.—The average number of cows and heifers 2 years old and over per farm is closely related to the size of farms in the different regions. In the Southeastern States, 2 to 4 cows were reported per farm, except in Florida which had nearly 13 cows per farm kept mainly for beef production. The average for the Dairy Belt States ranges from 6 to 12, which are kept mainly for milk production. In the Corn Belt and in most of the Great Plains States, the cows reported per farm are under 10, whereas those reported per farm in the 11 Western States vary from 7 to 62 cows.

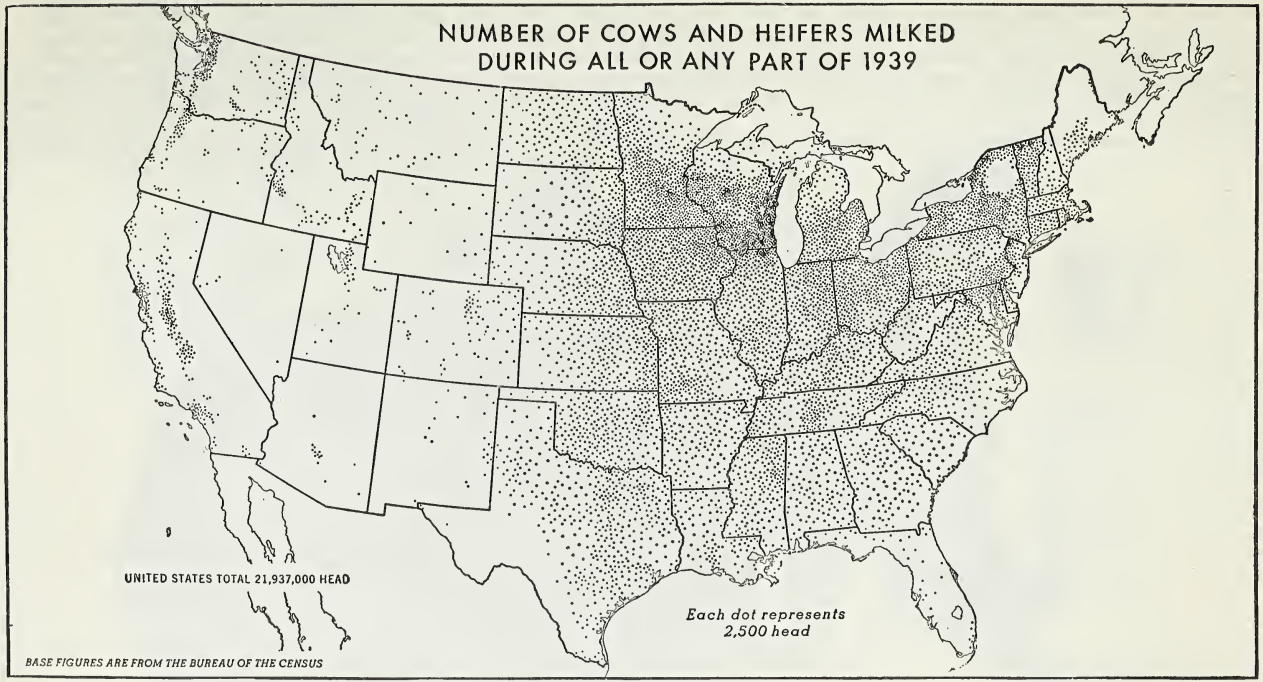


FIGURE 51.—Nearly 90 percent of the dairy cattle in the United States are in the eastern half of the country, and 50 percent are in the Dairy Belt and the adjacent portion of the Corn Belt. The five leading States each had more than a million cows and heifers milked in 1939. Wisconsin had 2,024,000 head; Minnesota, 1,552,000; Iowa, 1,293,000; New York, 1,270,000; and Texas had 1,147,000 head. All other States had less than a million, with Nevada having the smallest number reported, about 17,000 head.

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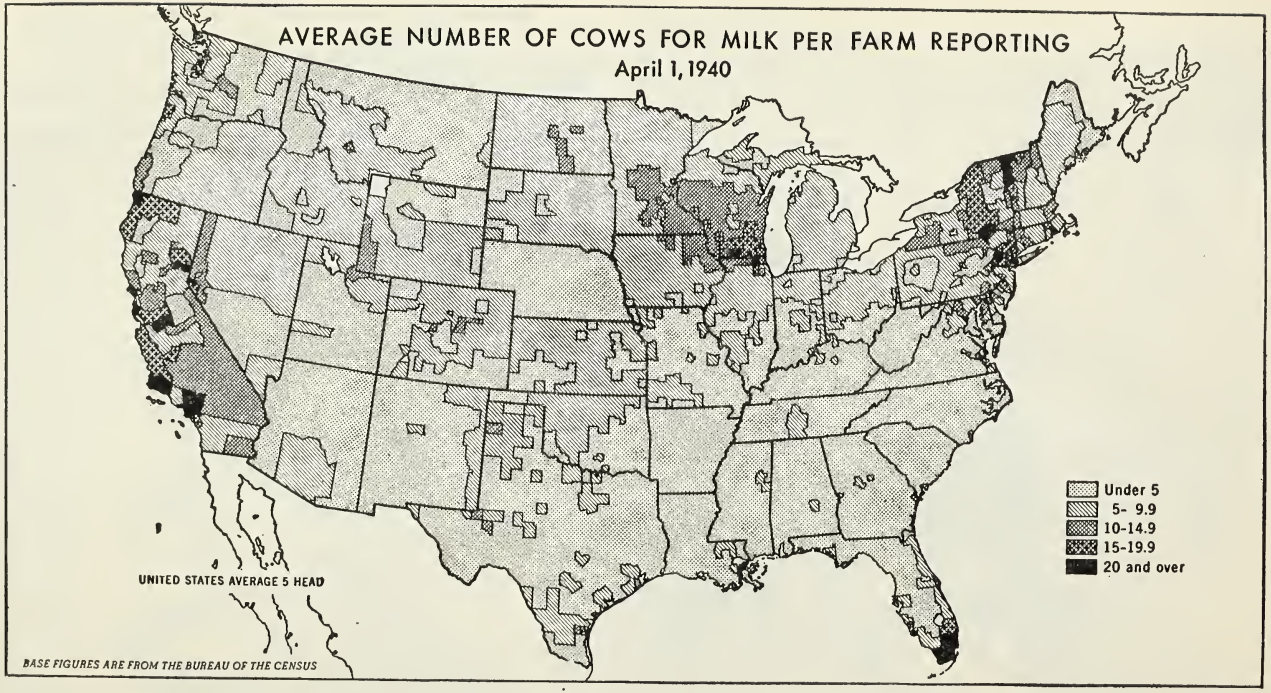
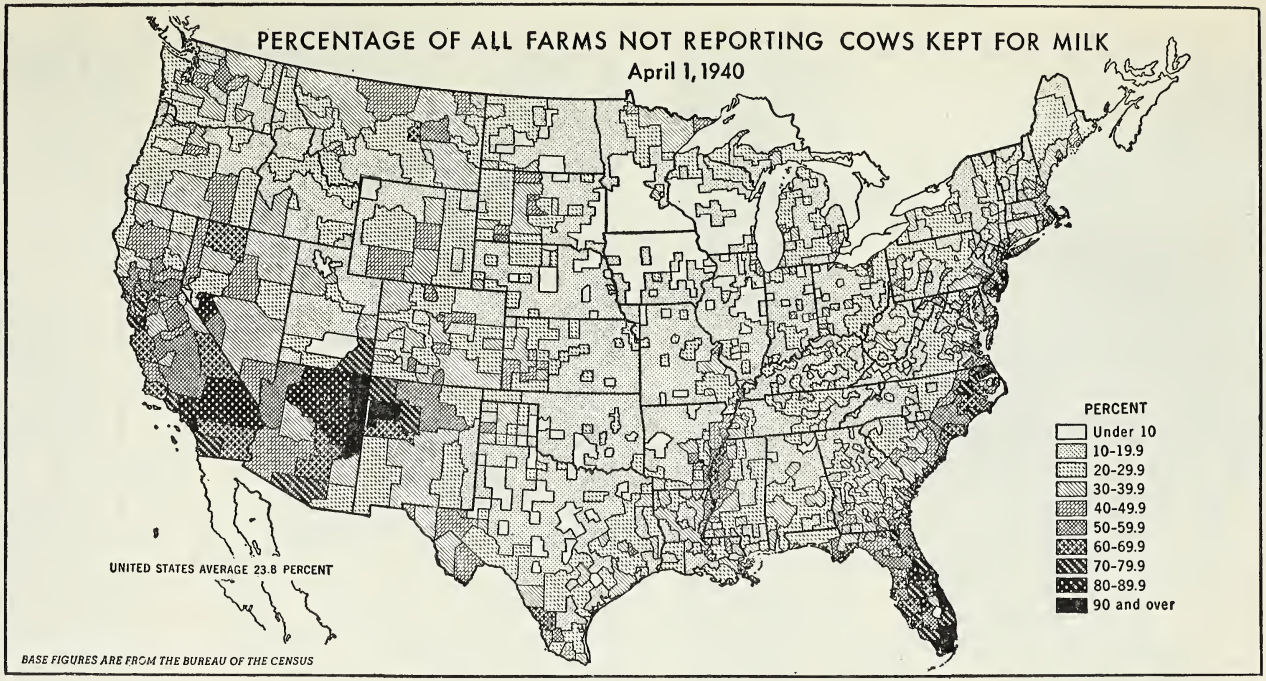
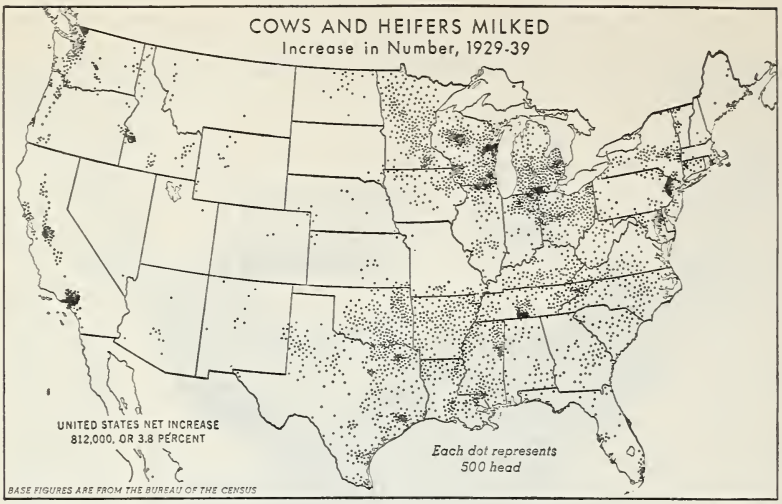


FIGURE 52.—The largest dairy herds are found in Wisconsin, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, California, and southern Florida. About half of the dairy cattle in this country are in the Dairy Belt and the adjacent northern and eastern margins of the Corn Belt, but there are many counties in California, Florida, Texas, and other States that reported from 10 to 20 and more cows per farm kept for milk. Whereas the average number of cows kept for milk was large in some counties outside the Dairy Belt, it is also true that there are fewer dairy cattle as well as fewer dairy farms in these States.



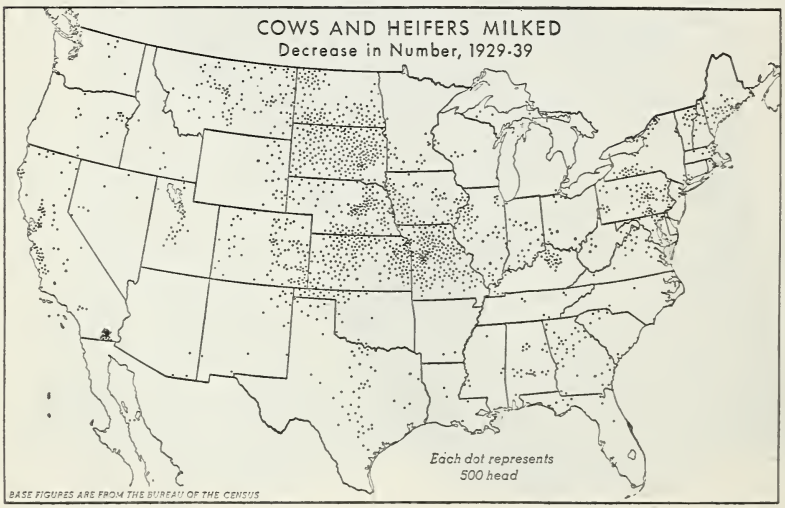
BAE 42992

FIGURE 53.—The largest percentages of all farms on April 1, 1940, not reporting cows kept for milk were in areas of the Southwest, where large numbers of cows and heifers are kept mainly for production of beef. Reports from other areas indicate large percentages of farms not reporting cows kept for milk in areas of specialized farming in southern Florida, the delta area of Mississippi, and outer tier of counties in the States along the Atlantic seaboard. Throughout the Dairy Belt States, the percentage of farms not reporting cows kept for milk was low and in the western part of the belt where the counties are not shaded less than 10 percent did not report dairy cows. Nearly one-fourth of all farms in the United States reported no cows kept for milk.



BAE 42847

FIGURE 54.—The number of cows and heifers milked increased in nearly all areas except the northern Great Plains and in the greater part of the Corn Belt. The increase in cows and heifers milked was 16.4 percent from 1929 to 1934. From 1929 to 1939 it was only 3.8 percent. Wisconsin had an increase in number of about 154,000, or about 8 percent; Texas had about 136,000, or 13 percent; Michigan 123,000, or 16 percent; and Minnesota 96,000, or about 7 percent.



BAE 42848

FIGURE 55.—The greatest decrease in number of cows and heifers milked from 1929 to 1939 was in the northern Great Plains area which is subject to severe droughts affecting the feed supply. Heavy decreases took place in the western Corn Belt, especially in Missouri, in small areas in the Northeastern States, in the valleys of the West, and in Imperial Valley, Calif.

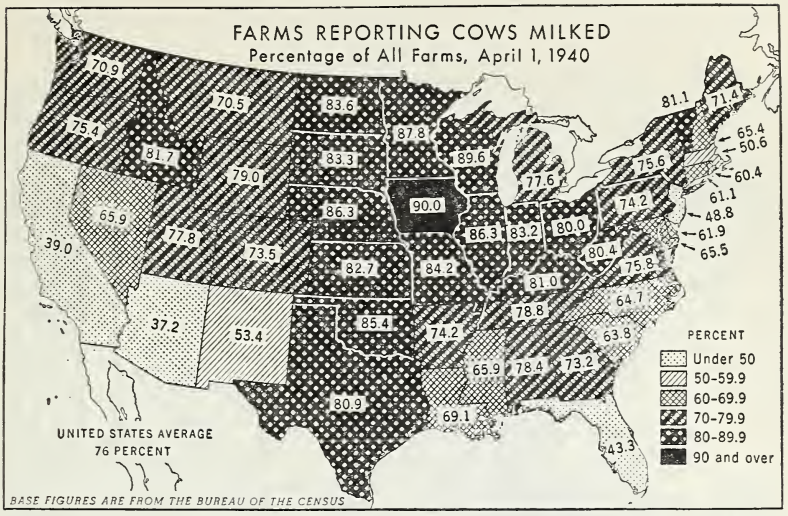


FIGURE 56.—The percentage of all farms reporting cows milked on April 1, 1940, was about 3 percent more than on April 1, 1930. Many States showed changes of only 4 or 5 percent, but a few showed large increases. Texas had an increase from 68.5 to 80.9 percent; Oklahoma, 77.9 to 85.4; Arkansas, 59.8 to 74.2; Louisiana 50.9 to 69.1; Mississippi, 53.6 to 65.9; Alabama, 69.8 to 78.4; and Georgia 60.6 to 73.2 percent.

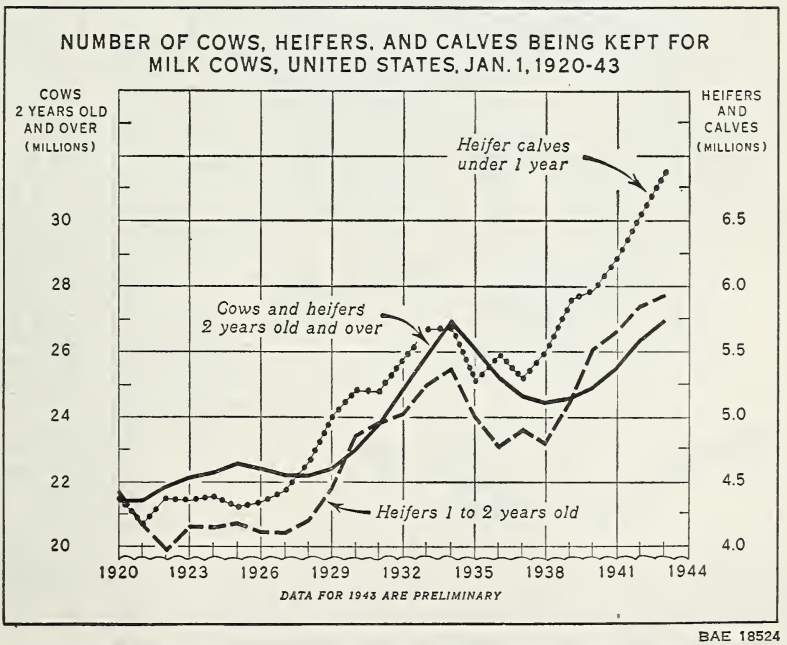


FIGURE 57.—Milk cows and heifers increased rapidly during the years of the depression. A decline occurred in the years 1934, 1935, and 1936 due to drought, but from 1938 to 1943 the number in all three classes of stock rose rapidly. The numbers of calves under 1 year, and heifers 1 to 2 years old have reached new highs annually since 1939 and 1940.

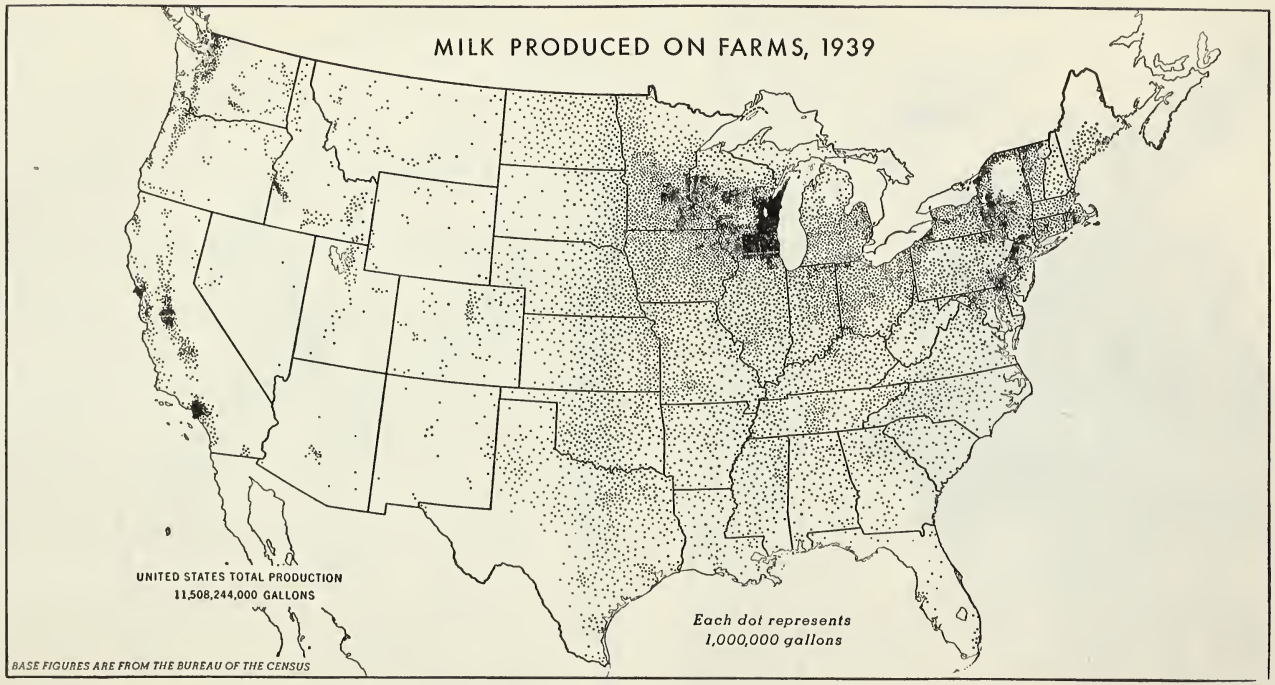


FIGURE 58.—More than one-half the milk produced on farms in 1939 came from Minnesota, Iowa, the East North Central, and Middle Atlantic States. About one-fourth of the total milk produced comes from Wisconsin, Minnesota, and New York. Wisconsin produced 1,321,612,000 gallons, or 11.5 percent of the total; Minnesota had 866,590,000 gallons, or 7.5 percent; and New York 838,415,000 gallons, or 7.3 percent. The milk produced in the Pacific Coast region was 842,371,000 gallons which was only a little more than that produced in New York State.

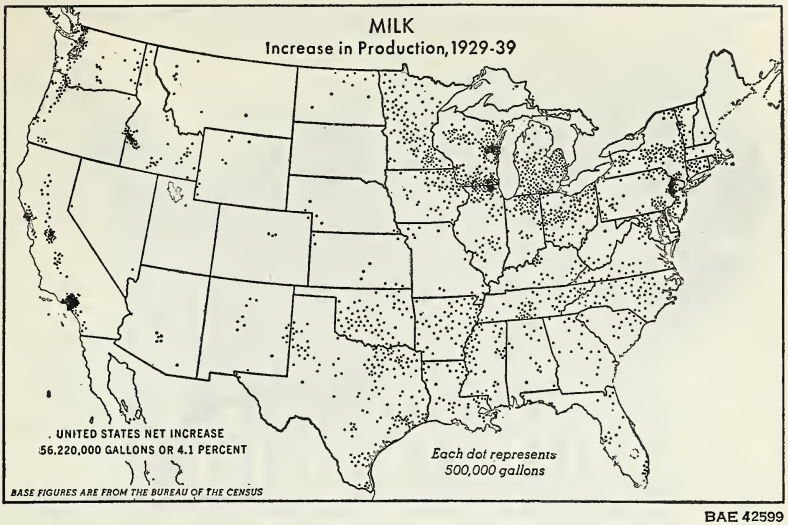


FIGURE 59.—The increase in the production of milk from 1929 to 1939 was mainly in the Dairy Belt, the Cotton Belt, the eastern margin of the Corn Belt and the far West. The production of milk for the census decade 1929–39 showed a net increase of about 4 percent, but was accompanied by decreases in the Great Plains and in the western Corn Belt, where several droughts occurred. In the previous decade, 1919–29, there was an increase of 3,246,880,000 gallons, or 42 percent, with practically no areas of decrease.

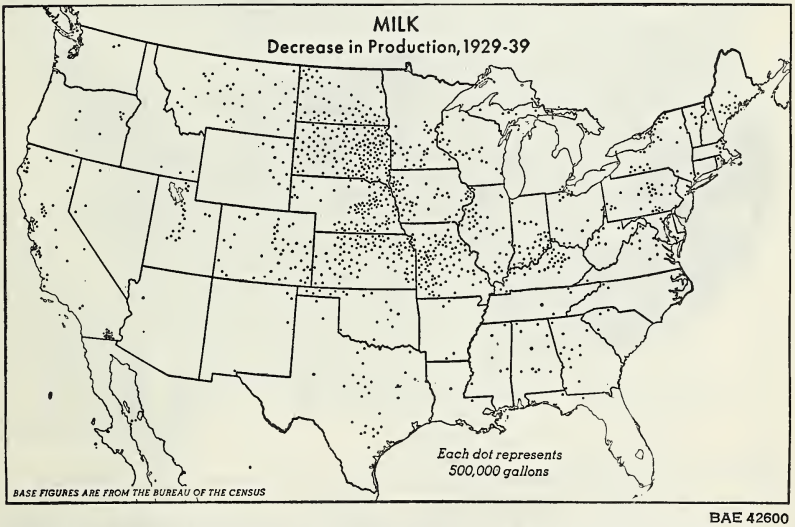


FIGURE 60.—Most of the decrease in the production of milk between 1929 and 1939 occurred in the West North Central States where several drought periods reduced the feed supply for dairy cattle. Decreases were also scattered among counties in the New England States, the eastern Corn Belt, and most of the Western States and the Imperial Valley of California. Few decreases occurred in the Southern States, compared with the widespread increases in that area, which are due to improved pasturage.

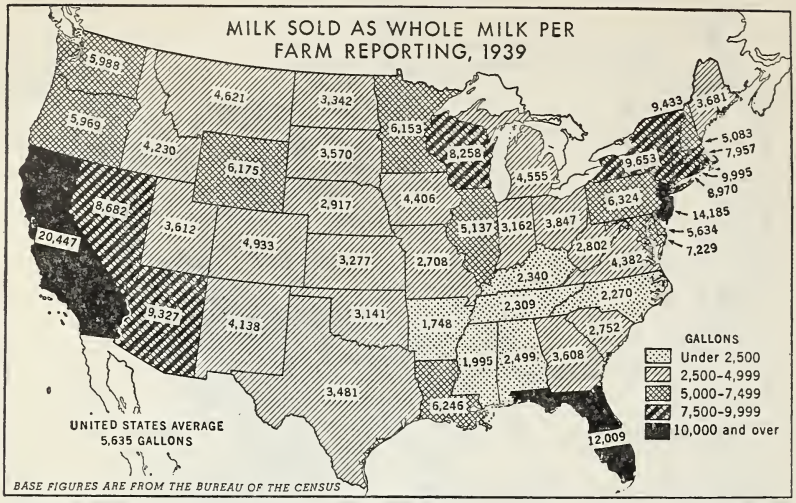


FIGURE 61.—The actual volume of milk sold as whole milk per farm reporting only reflects the fact that dairy farms are few in number and large in size in such States as California, Nevada, Arizona, and Florida. The milk sold as whole milk per farm in Wisconsin, New York, and Vermont is less than in California, New Jersey, and Florida, but the total volume of the whole milk from these Dairy Belt States is much greater than in the latter States.

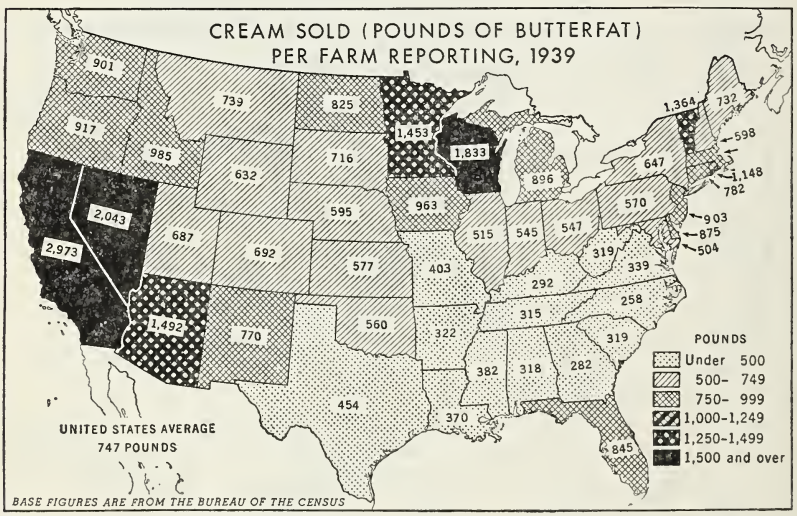
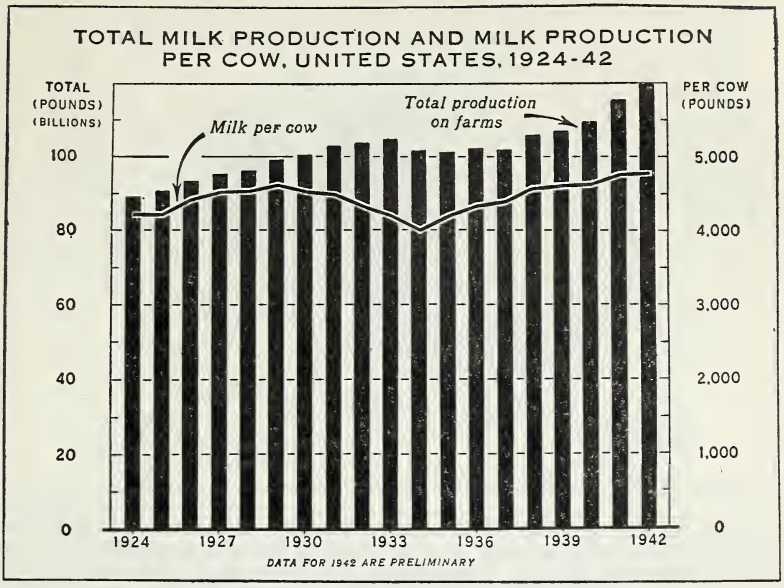
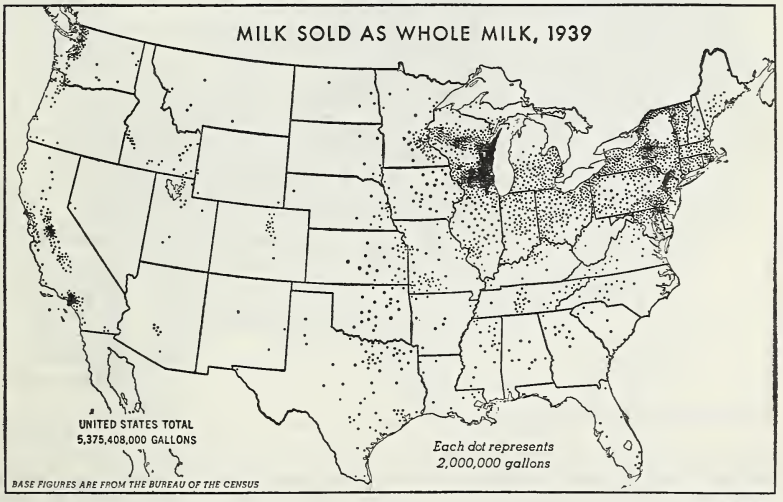


FIGURE 62.—The three States having the greatest quantity of cream sold as butterfat in 1939 were: Minnesota, with 209,328,000 pounds; Iowa, with 150,647,000 pounds; and Wisconsin, with 74,200,000 pounds. In Wisconsin, about 40,500 farms reported selling cream as butterfat, whereas in Iowa about 156,500 farms so reported, which accounts for the great difference in the pounds of butterfat sold in cream per farm. North Carolina had the smallest number of pounds per farm of cream sold as butterfat with about 1,776,000 pounds from 6,900 farms. Nevada had next to the highest sales of cream sold in butterfat per farm, with about 1,857,000 pounds from 909 farms.



BAE 29188

FIGURE 63.—The production of milk in the United States increased from about 89 billion pounds in 1924 to 119 billion pounds in 1942. Since the war began, in 1939, the production of milk has increased 12 percent, with each year exceeding the previous one in production. Milk production has been increasing more than twice as fast as the population. Since the severe drought of 1934, when milk per cow averaged 4,033 pounds per year, production has increased steadily until the all-time peak of 4,763 pounds was reached in 1942.



BAE 39386

FIGURE 64.—Milk sold as whole milk was about 20 percent more in 1939 than in 1929. The sales are heaviest in the areas of heavy milk production which lie in the milksheds adjacent to, or surrounding the larger cities. Wisconsin furnishes milk to Chicago and several Wisconsin cities. New York City gets its milk from the New York milkshed which includes much of New York, parts of New England, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Md., get their supply mainly from Maryland.

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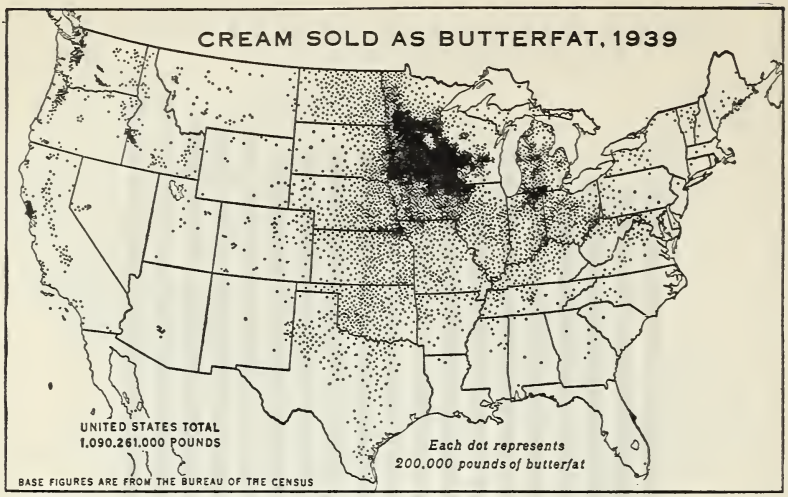


FIGURE 65.—About one-half of the entire quantity of cream sold as butterfat in the United States was sold in three States: Minnesota, 209,328,000 pounds; Iowa, 150,647,000 pounds; Wisconsin, 74,200,000 pounds. Some cream is sold as butterfat to factories in various districts of the South and in many irrigated valleys of the West.

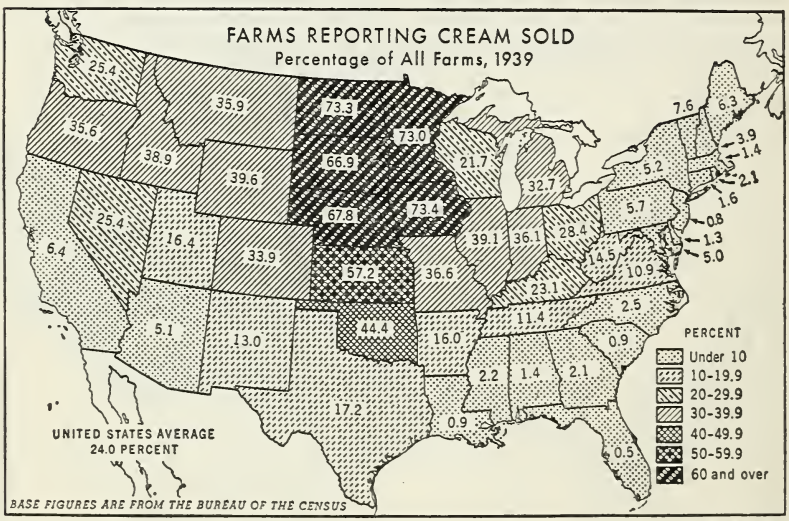


FIGURE 66.—Nearly one-fourth of all the farms in the United States in 1939 reported cream sold. Florida reported only 0.5 percent, the smallest percentage, whereas Iowa reported 73.4 percent, the largest percentage of all farms reporting cream sold. Minnesota reported 73.0 percent of all farms as selling cream and North Dakota 73.3 percent, whereas the actual pounds of butterfat sold from Minnesota was more than four times as much as that sold from North Dakota farms.

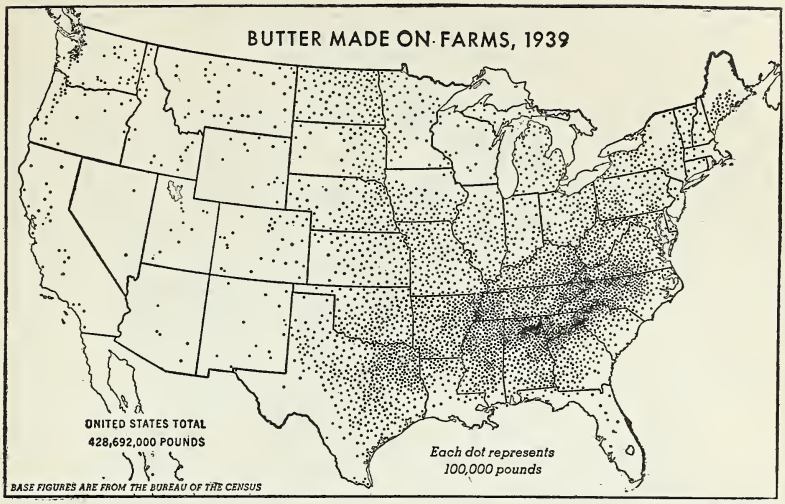


FIGURE 67.—Butter is churned on farms in nearly all parts of the United States, but to a lesser extent in the West, the Gulf and Atlantic Coastal Plains, and in the Dairy Belt where highly commercialized butter factories are located. The production of farm butter is greatest in the Southern Appalachians and in the Piedmont, where self-sufficing and general farming predominate. More than 43 million pounds of butter were made on Texas farms, about 30 million pounds on Alabama farms, and nearly 28 million pounds on North Carolina farms.

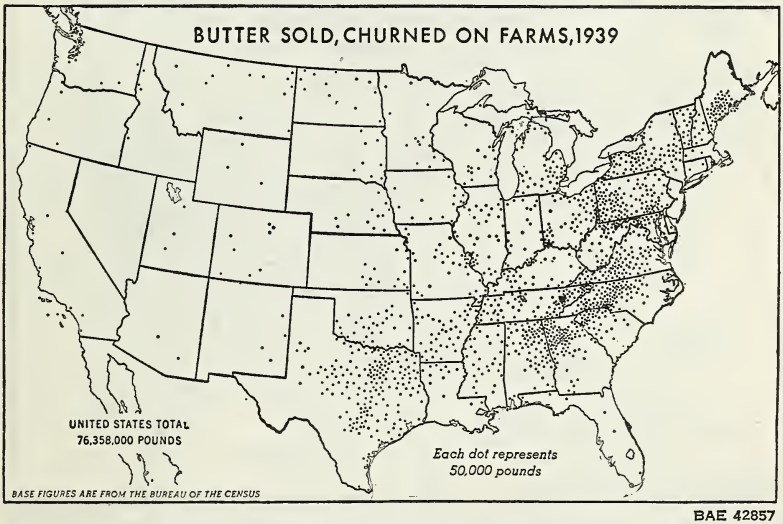
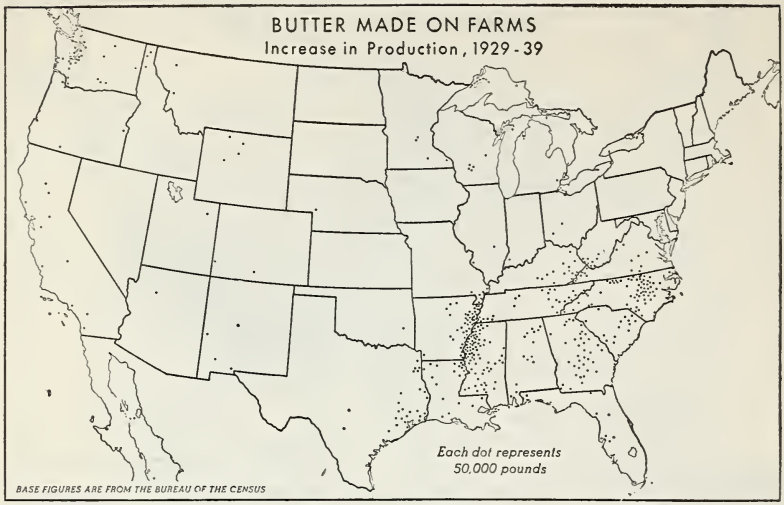
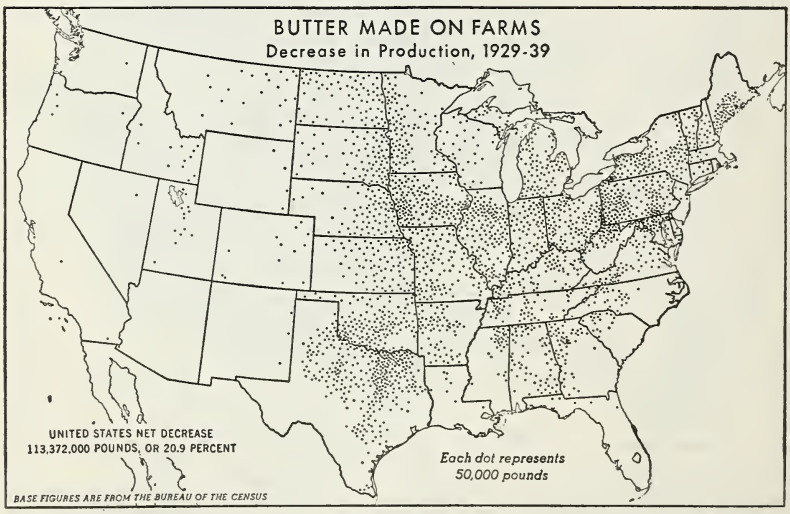


FIGURE 68.—Most of the butter sold in 1939 that was churned on farms came from the New England States, the Southern Appalachians and adjoining Piedmont, eastern and central Texas, mainly in the black waxy prairie and sandy hills. Some butter churned on farms is sold in scattered counties in the Cotton and Corn Belts. Small centers of farm production of butter for sale are clustered around various cities like St. Louis, Mo., Cincinnati and Dayton, Ohio, Nashville, Tenn., Detroit, Mich., and Louisville, Ky.



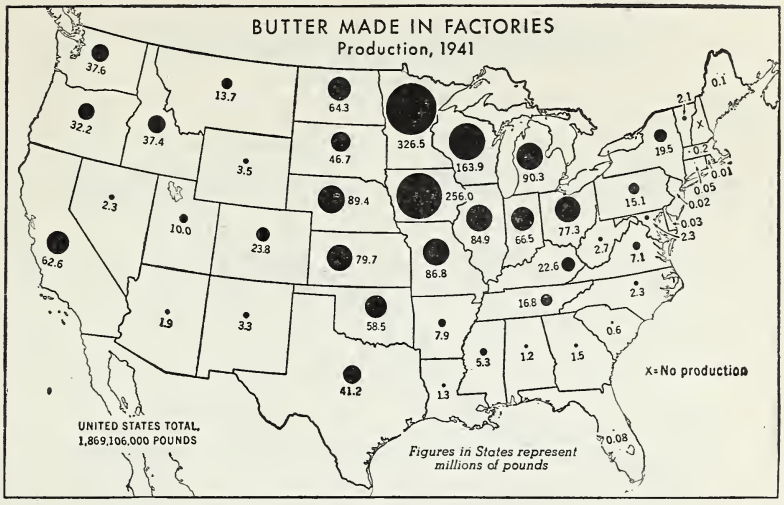
BAE 42721

FIGURE 69.—The increase in butter made on farms from 1929 to 1939 occurred in areas where little butter is sold from farms. Most of the increase occurred in the Coastal Plains from Virginia to Texas, in the Yazoo Basin of Mississippi, the St. Francis River Basin of northeastern Arkansas, and in southeastern Wisconsin. Some increase also occurred in the middle of the Appalachian areas and in scattered counties of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and several Western States.



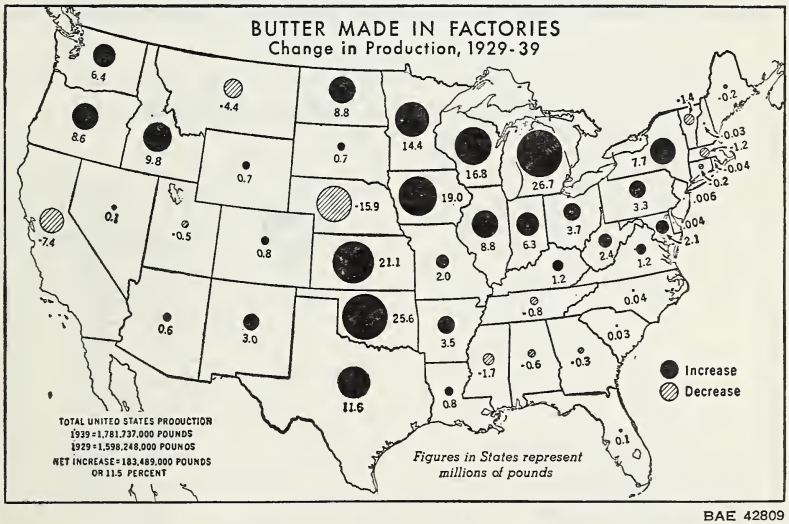
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FIGURE 70.—A net decrease of nearly 21 percent took place in the production of butter on farms from 1929 to 1939, as compared to a 3-percent increase in the period 1929–34. The widespread decrease in the production of butter on farms in almost all States may be due to a greater consumption of whole milk in the urban areas.



BAE 42800

FIGURE 71.—In 1941, the factories making butter were located almost entirely in the Dairy and Corn Belts, in Oklahoma, Texas, and a few Western States. About 40 percent of the production of butter in factories was from Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin, whereas the nine eastern Cotton Belt States, including Florida, furnished only about 2 percent and the New England States furnished practically none.



BAE 42809

FIGURE 72.—Butter made in factories increased 11.5 percent from 1929 to 1939 after having increased nearly 83 percent in the previous decade 1919–29. The production of butter made in factories in nine eastern Cotton Belt States, including Florida, and in the New England States has declined steadily. Four other States having decreases were Nebraska, Montana, Utah, and California, all of which, except California, had a net decrease in the production of milk in 1939 as compared with 1929.

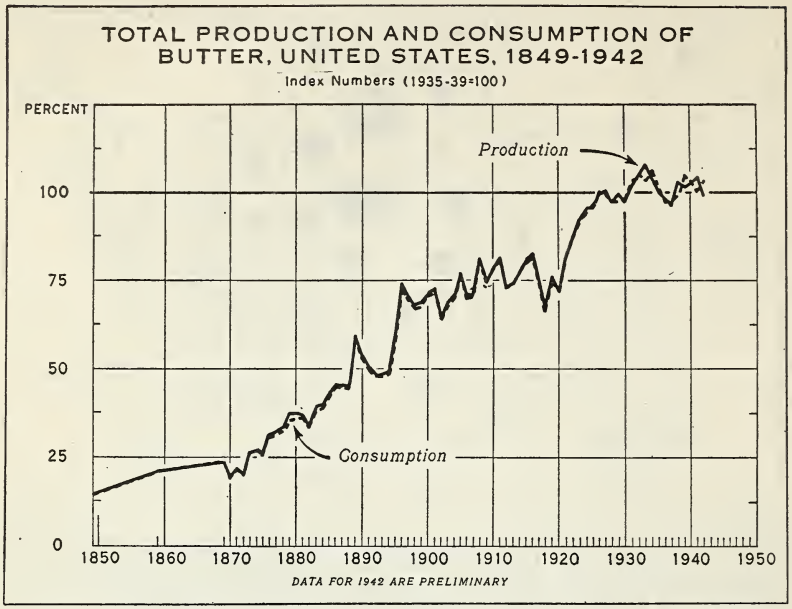


FIGURE 73.—In the 46-year period from 1869 to 1914, production of butter increased at the rate of 3.08 percent per year. From 1919 to 1934, the rate of increase per year was about 2.19 percent. In 1933, total production of butter reached an all-time high of 2,349,000,000 pounds. Consumption fluctuates with production and only occasionally gets out of line for a year or two.



FIGURE 74.—Factories making American cheese in 1938 were concentrated mostly in Wisconsin and New York. Many new factories were built during the last 10 years, especially in the West South Central States, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky. More than 75 percent of all cheese made in factories in 1938 was American cheese.

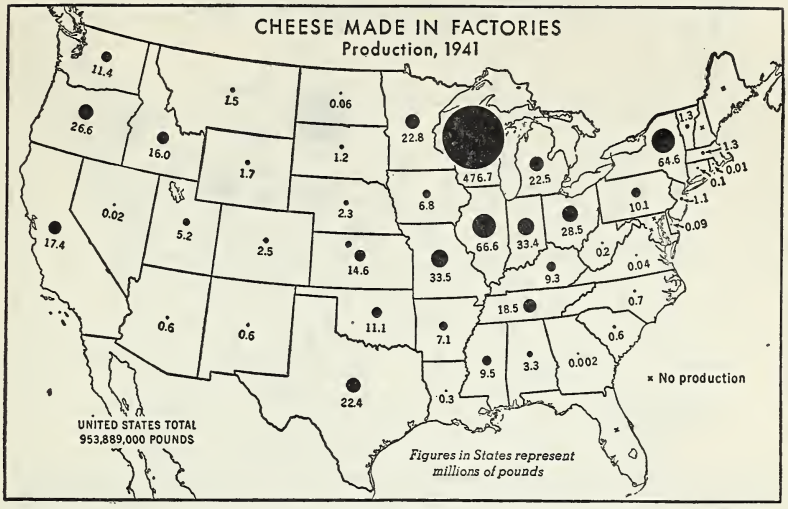


FIGURE 75. In 1941, the cheese made in factories in the United States totaled nearly a billion pounds, about half of which was made in Wisconsin. Illinois has moved into second place in the production of cheese, replacing New York in that item. The production of cheese almost doubled between 1929 and 1941.

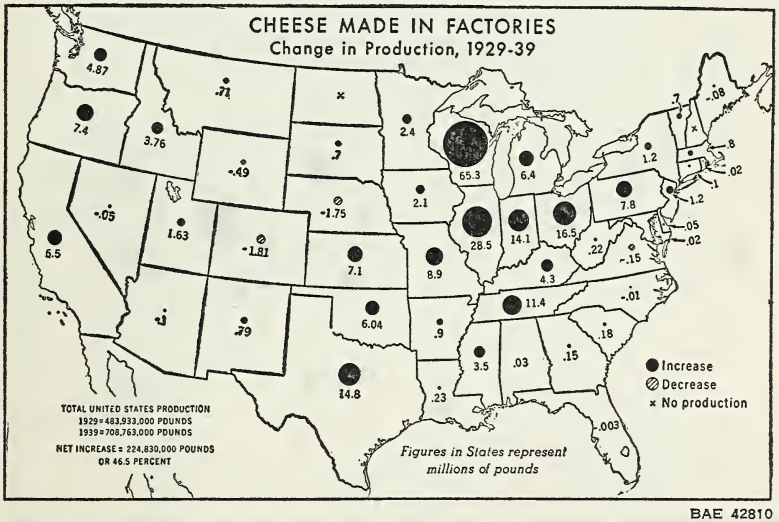


FIGURE 76.—Cheese made in factories increased nearly 47 percent from 1929 to 1939. Most of this increase was in Wisconsin and in three of the eastern Corn Belt States, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. The increases which took place in the States of Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky were moderate in quantity but were high for these States because many new factories were built in this period.

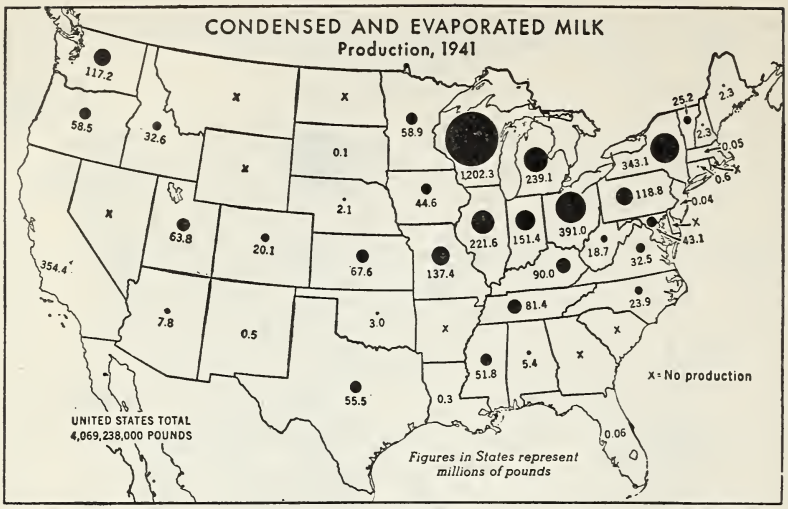


FIGURE 77.—Production of condensed and evaporated milk in 1941 was centered in the Dairy and Corn Belts. About 30 percent of the total was produced in Wisconsin in 1941. The production of condensed and evaporated milk in California and Ohio each exceeded that of New York, which had the second largest production until recently. In the Southern States, South Carolina, Georgia, and Arkansas produced no condensed or evaporated milk, and there was no production in the semiarid States of the Northern Great Plains.

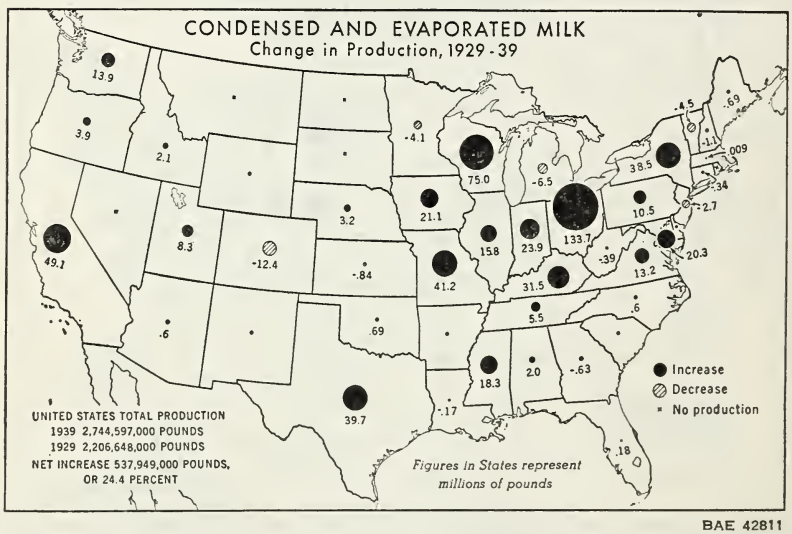


FIGURE 78.—A net increase of nearly 25 percent in production of condensed and evaporated milk occurred between 1929 and 1939. In Ohio, production increased about 50 percent, which placed that State second only to Wisconsin. Wisconsin had the second largest increase, but relatively it amounted to only a few percent. The significant relative increases occurred in Texas, Mississippi, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Virginia, and Maryland. Decreases were found in several States but were relatively significant only in Colorado, New Jersey, and Vermont.

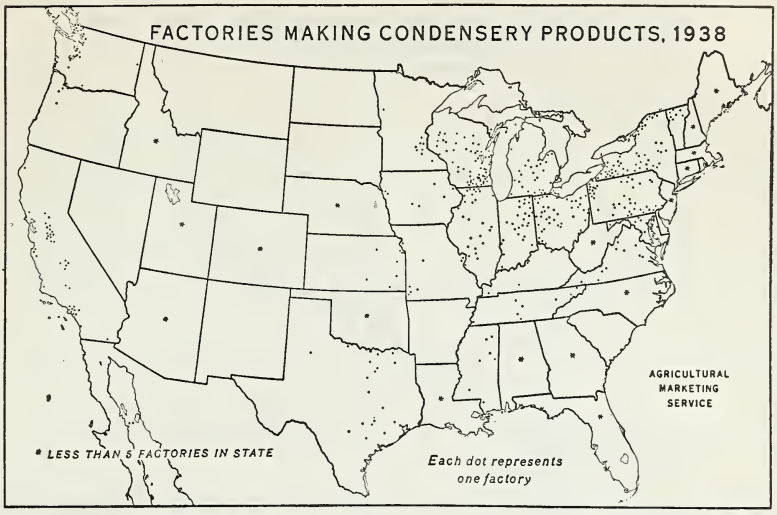


FIGURE 79.—Nearly all factories making condensery products in 1938 were located in the Dairy Belt, the eastern Corn Belt States, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and in Maryland, the black prairie in eastern Texas, and the valleys of the Pacific Coast States. Wisconsin is the leading producer of condensery products and Ohio has moved into second place, replacing New York.

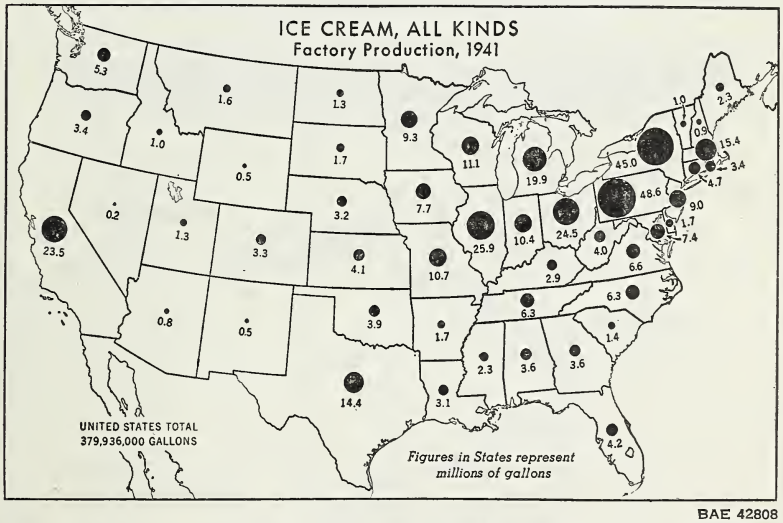


FIGURE 80.—In 1941, most of the ice cream was produced in the northeastern quadrant of the country, and in Texas and California where there are large urban areas. Pennsylvania leads, and is followed by New York, Illinois, Ohio, California, Michigan, Massachusetts, and Texas. Production of ice cream increased more than 50 percent from 1936 to 1941. Some ice cream is produced in all States and the production per capita varies widely.

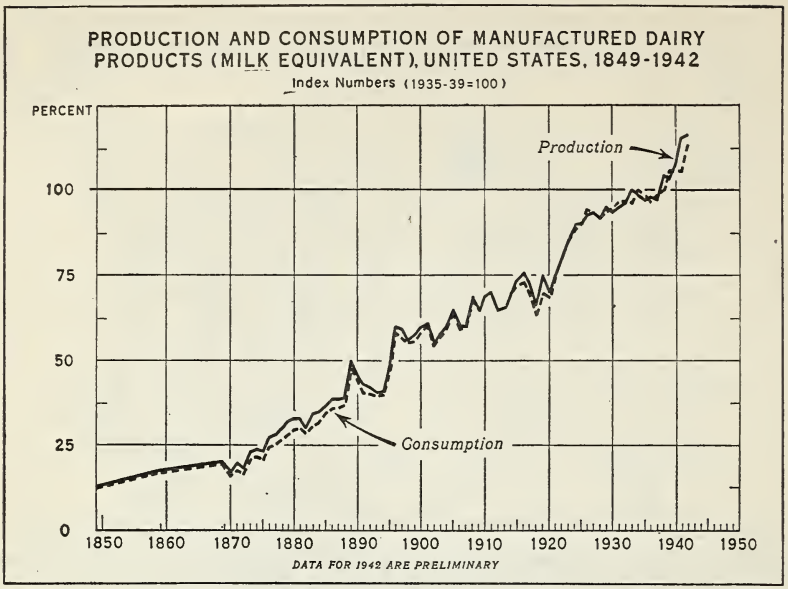


FIGURE 81.—From 1870 to 1914, the production of manufactured dairy products increased at the rate of about 3 percent a year, and from 1919 to 1934 it increased at the rate of only 2 percent. Consumption usually fluctuates with production, but in 1942 the price stimulus tended to bring a heavy increase in production, whereas consumption remained at the 1939–41 level.

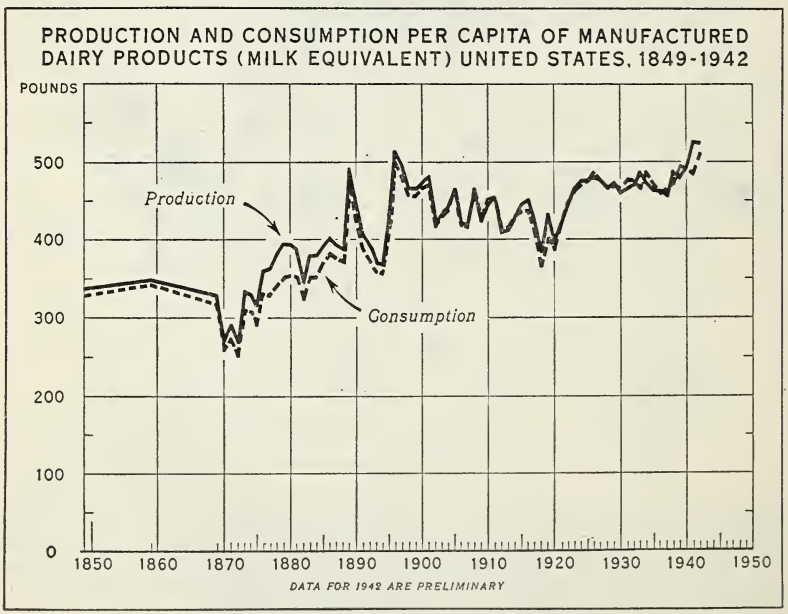


FIGURE 82.—The production and consumption per capita of manufactured dairy products rose rapidly from 1870 to 1889 and then declined sharply to 1894, but by 1896 it had reached a new peak. From this peak a decline took place until about 1918. From 1918 to 1926, production and consumption rose rapidly and maintained a fairly stable level until 1937, and then continued to rise.

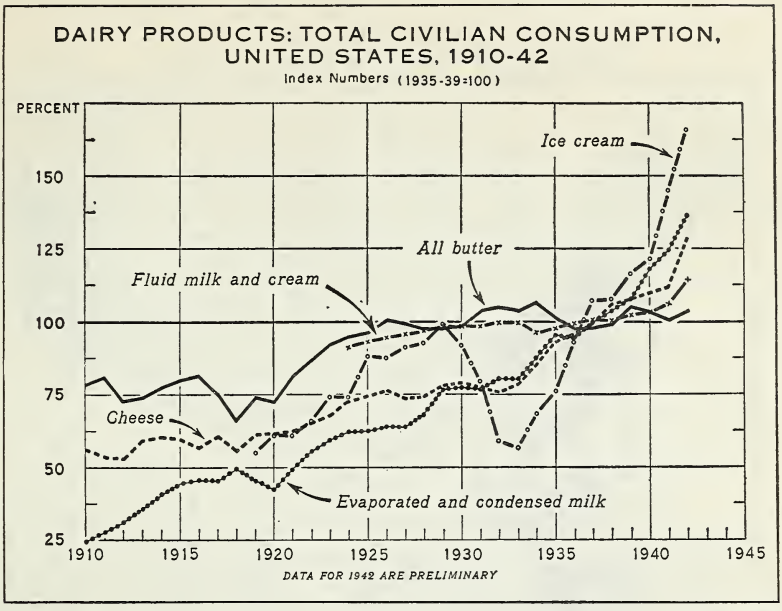


FIGURE 83.—Since 1910, the long-time trend in the consumption of dairy products has been steadily upward, except for ice cream. The consumption of ice cream declined rapidly during the depression years from 1930 to 1933 and rose rapidly during periods of great business activity. From 1933 to 1942, it increased from below 60 percent to about 165 percent of the base period.

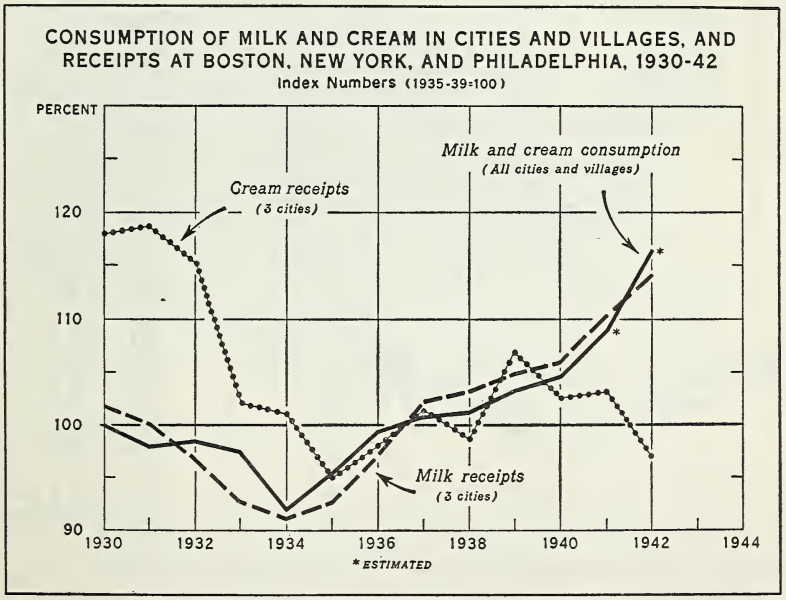


FIGURE 84.—Receipts of milk and cream in all three cities dropped off sharply during the depression years 1930–34. At the same time the average per capita consumption of fluid milk in these cities apparently declined 10 percent. From 1930 to 1934, the decline for "all cities and villages" was about 8 percent.

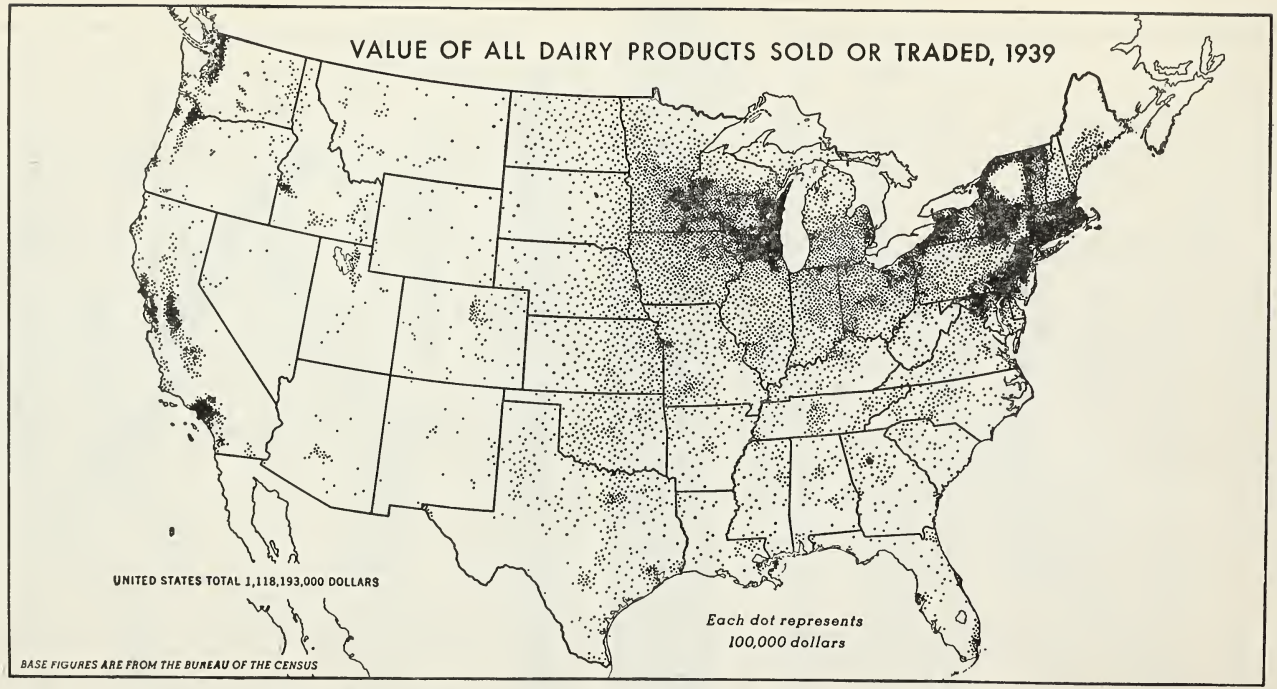


FIGURE 85.—The value of all dairy products sold or traded in 1939 was greatest throughout the Dairy Belt, in the industrial area between the Potomac River and Massachusetts. The States with the greatest value, in the order of amount were: Wisconsin, with $127,075,000; New York, $111,657,000; Minnesota, $72,838,000; and California with $67,128,000. These four States contributed about one-third of the total value of all dairy products sold in the United States. About 76 percent of the total value of dairy products sold in 1939 came from the sales of whole milk, about 22 percent from cream sold, and almost 2 percent from sales of farm butter. The data exclude the value of all dairy products on unclassified farms.

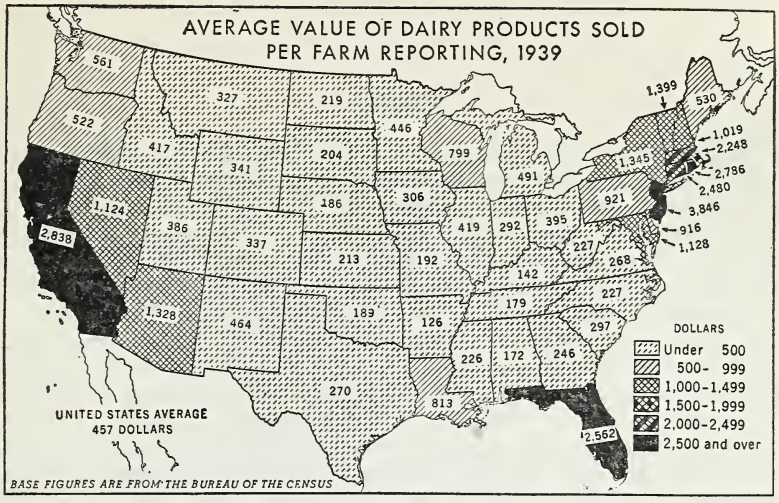


FIGURE 86.—In New Jersey, farms were reported with an average of $3,846 from the sale of dairy products, practically all of which was from whole milk. In California, farms were reported with $2,838, mostly from whole milk, some from cream, and very little from butter. Florida was fourth in the value of dairy products sold. This came from whole milk sold on a small number of large dairy farms.

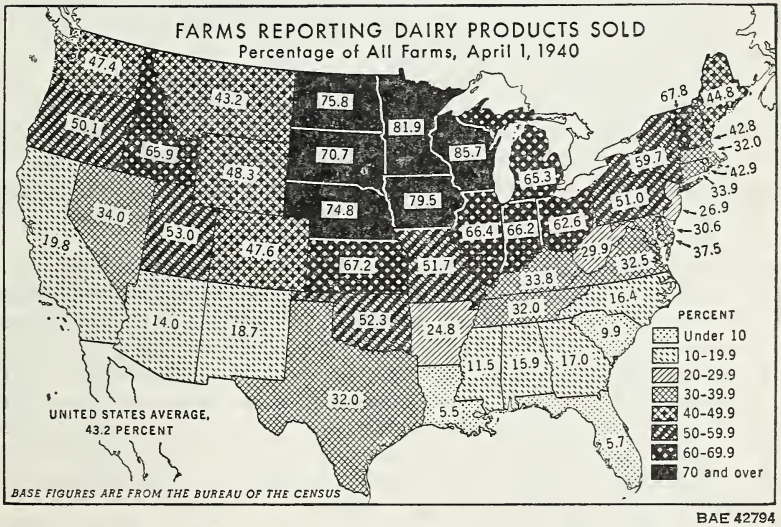


FIGURE 87.—Reports show that more than 50 percent of all the farms selling dairy products on April 1, 1940, were located in the Dairy and Corn Belts and in winter wheat States. The average from the three dairy States, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa, was nearly twice the average of the United States. In three Western States, Idaho, Utah, and Oregon, more than 50 percent of all farms reported dairy products sold. However, the dairy farms in these States are fewer in number. Most of the eastern Cotton Belt States reported only a small percentage of farms as selling dairy products.

SWINE

There are two distinct classes of swine in the United States, represented by breeds of the lard type and of the bacon type. Lard-type hogs are bred much more extensively by farmers throughout the United States than those of the bacon type. The principal lard-type breeds are Duroc-Jersey, Poland China, Chester White, Berkshire, Hampshire, and spotted Poland China. The only bacon-type hogs that are bred extensively are the Tamworth and the Yorkshire.

The number of swine on farms in the United States steadily increased from 32,570,000 on January 1, 1869, to 69,304,000 on January 1, 1923, an increase of well over 100 percent. By January 1, 1926, the number had declined to 52,105,000, but increased again to 61,873,000 on January 1, 1928, only to decline to 54,835,000 on January 1, 1931, before reaching 62,127,000 on January 1, 1933. There was a considerable recession in the number of swine on farms from January 1, 1933, to January 1, 1935, which included the drought year of 1934. The decline in hog numbers during these years was the greatest of all time when a low of 37,213,000 was reported by the United States Census. This was lower than any year since 1876, when 35,715,000 were reported, according to the estimates of the Department of Agriculture.

The average number of swine on farms January 1, for the period 1932–41 was 51,508,000. On January 1, 1942, 60,377,000 were reported and on January 1, 1943, it was estimated that there were 73,660,000 swine on farms, a record for all time.

In 1870, the number of swine in this country was 33,781,000. The North Central States were recorded as having 16,933,000, and 16,848,000 were in all other States. By January 1, 1942, there were 41,389,000 out of a total of 60,377,000 in the North Central States. That is, the production of hogs in the Swine Belt more than doubled during the 62-year period January 1, 1870–January 1, 1942, whereas little increase has taken place in other States.

Average consumption of pork per capita has declined some, but a steady decrease in percentage of pork production exported has helped to hold the decline to a small margin. Average consumption per capita of pork for the 10 years from 1899 to 1908 was 71 pounds and the 9-year average for the period 1929–37 was about 63 pounds. Consumption of lard per capita has fluctuated somewhat but has maintained its level even better than pork during the last 35 years. Increases in the production of pork are due in part to heavier average weight at slaughter, more pigs raised per hog on farms January 1, and marketing of hogs at a younger age.

Hogs contribute their share to farm income. Data furnished by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicate that an average value of hog production for the 10-year average, 1930–39, was $944,258,000; for 1941 it was about $1,575,520,000; and for 1942 it arose to as much as $2,733,212,000.

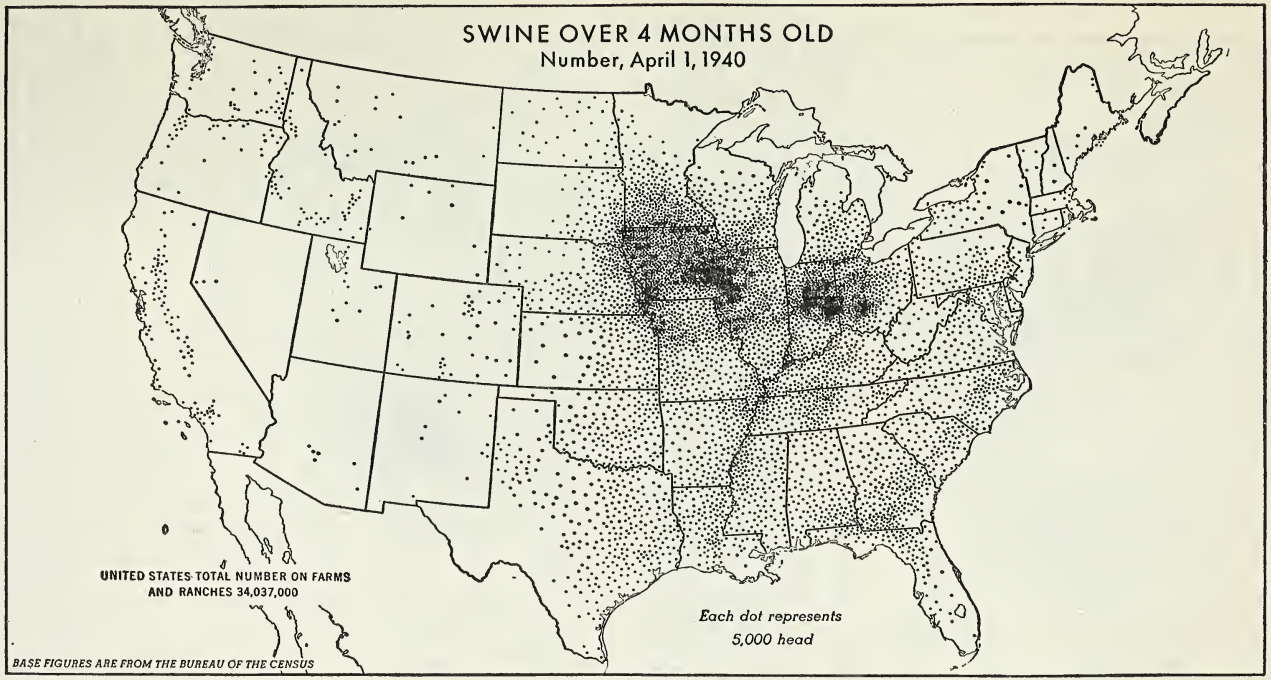


FIGURE 88.—Distribution of swine in the United States follows closely the pattern of the distribution of corn, as corn is the principal feed for hogs. In the States partly or wholly included in the warm fertile Corn Belt, where corn is abundant and where alfalfa grows well, are concentrated about 60 percent of all hogs. There are at least six times as many swine per square mile in the Corn Belt proper as in the Cotton Belt. In 1940, about 4,902,000 swine over 4 months old, or nearly 25 percent of the hogs in the Corn Belt, were in Iowa; Illinois was second, with 2,951,000; Indiana third, with 2,383,000; and Missouri fourth, with 2,347,000. It is estimated that on January 1, 1943, there were nearly 20 percent more hogs on farms than on January 1, 1940.

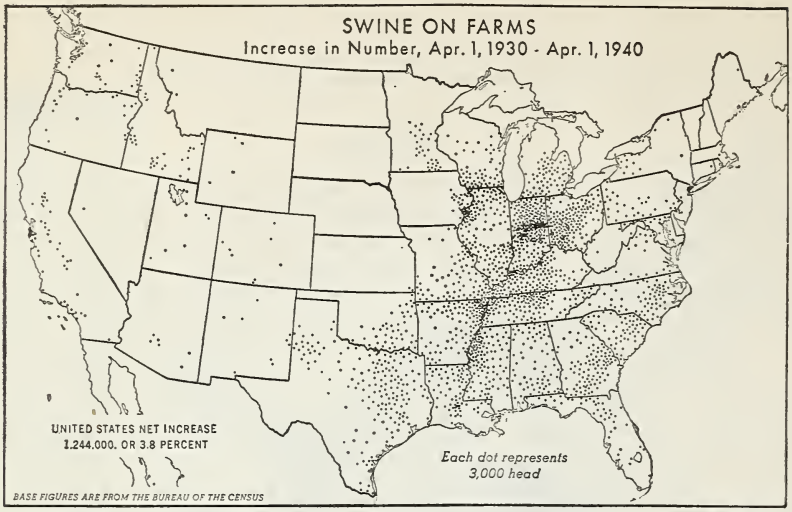


FIGURE 89.—The net increase in swine over 4 months old on farms April 1, 1940, over swine 3 months old on farms April 1, 1930, amounted to nearly 4 percent for the country as a whole. The heaviest increase of over 25 percent was in the East North Central States, comprising the eastern part of the Corn Belt and part of the Dairy Belt. Increases were general throughout the country except in the West North Central States where a heavy decrease occurred and in New England where few hogs are raised and where slight decreases took place. The number of swine increased in all the Southern States.

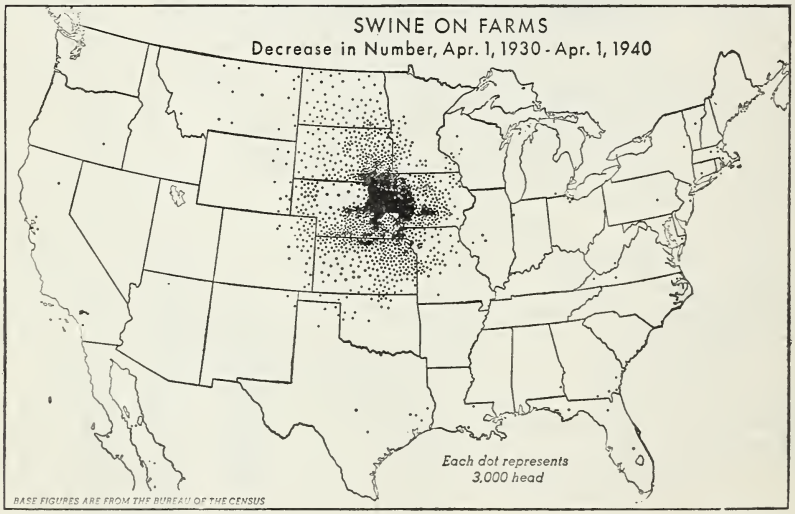


FIGURE 90.—The heavy decrease in the number of swine on farms in 1940 as compared with 1930 suggests the aftermath of the severe droughts of 1934 and 1936, as they affected feed supplies and heavily reduced livestock numbers. In 1935, the year following the drought of 1934, the decrease in this general area contributed heavily to a net decrease of 33 percent for the Nation, whereas in 1940 the national average showed a 4-percent increase. It was estimated on January 1, 1943, that livestock numbers in this area had returned nearly to normal.

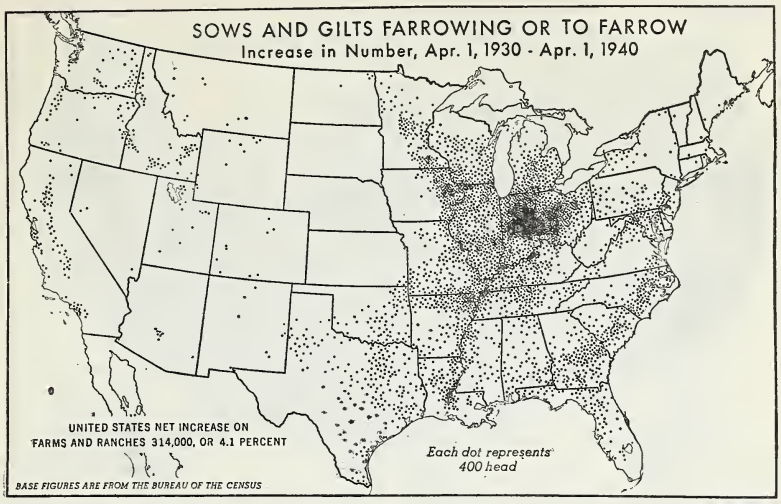


FIGURE 91.—The net increase in the number of sows and gilts farrowing or to farrow on April 1, 1940, as compared with April 1, 1930, amounts to about 4 percent for the country as a whole. This low net increase was due to the heavy decreases in the West North Central States. Actual net increase in the East North Central States, which consist of three corn and two dairy States, was about 637,000 sows and gilts, or about 40-percent increase. In the Cotton Belt States, where many more farmers are raising meat, net increases ranging from 25 to nearly 100 percent were reported.

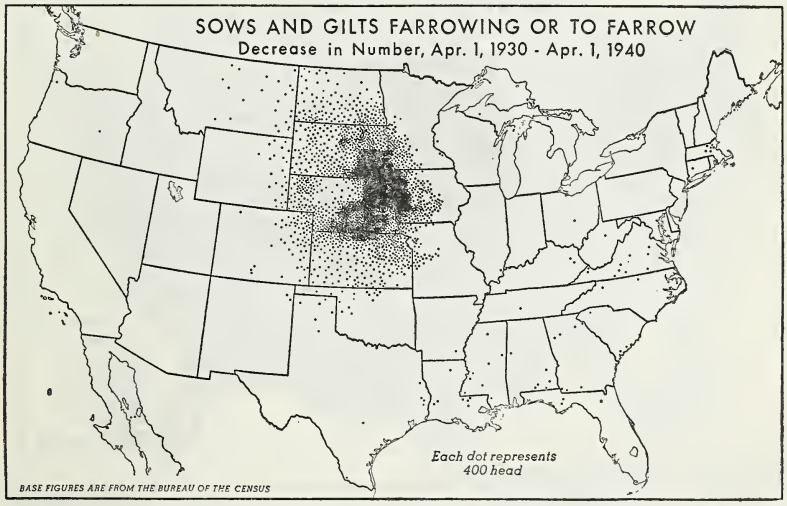


FIGURE 92.—Practically all the decrease in sows and gilts occurred in the West North Central States. The intense center of production in the western Corn Belt was subjected to the droughts of 1934 and 1936 which cut livestock numbers severely as feed was short. The three States with the heaviest net decreases were Nebraska, 57 percent; South Dakota, 53 percent; and Kansas, 45 percent. Iowa had a heavy decrease in the western part of the State but also had a sizable increase in the eastern part, thereby reducing the net decrease considerably. This was true also of Minnesota.

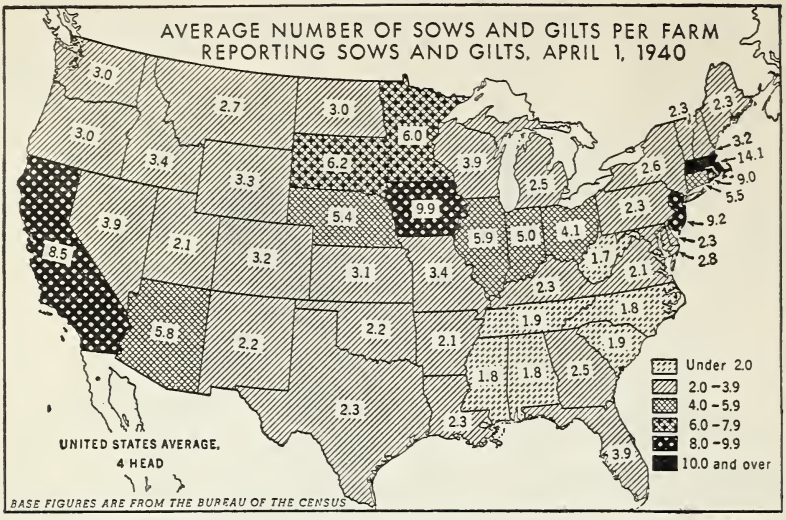


FIGURE 93.—The average number of sows and gilts per farm reporting on April 1, 1940, varies from about 4 to 10 in the heavy swine-producing areas of the Corn Belt. Hog numbers are relatively small in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and California, where from 8 to 14 sows and gilts per farm were reported. Five eastern Cotton Belt States and West Virginia averaged less than 2 per farm.

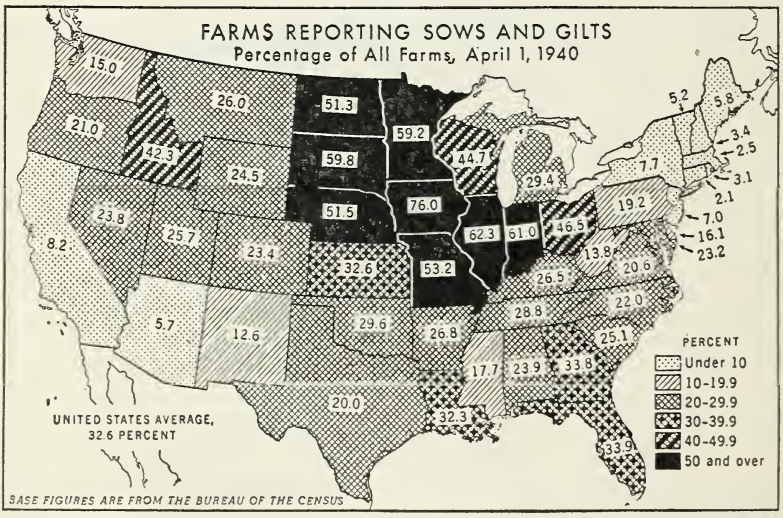


FIGURE 94.—On April 1, 1940, the percentage of all farms reporting sows and gilts was about 5.8 percent more than on April 1, 1930. South Dakota, North Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota all show more than 50 percent of all farms as having sows and gilts. However, these States all had from 6 to 40 percent fewer sows and gilts per farm on April 1, 1940, than on April 1, 1930. Practically all the other State except Kansas had a larger percentage of farms reporting sows and gilts in 1940 than in 1930.

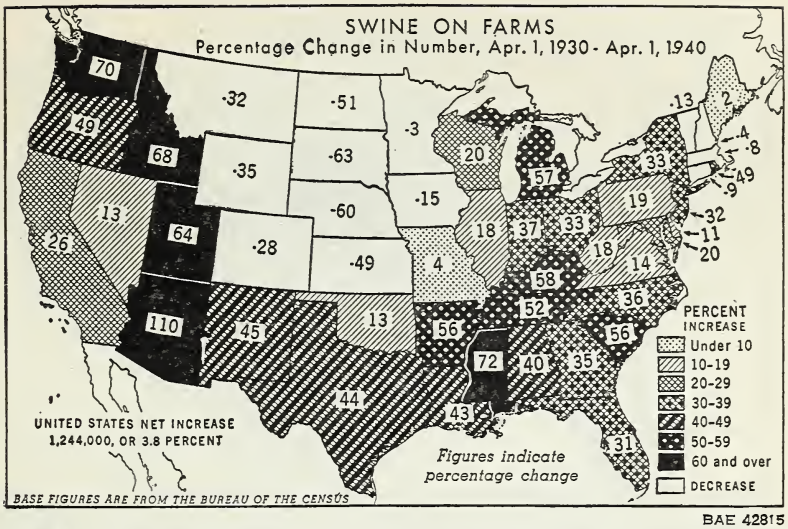


FIGURE 95.—The net increase of 3.8 percent in the number of swine on farms April 1, 1940, compared with April 1, 1930, was made up largely from heavy increases in the East North Central region. High percentage increases in the low-production areas of the other regions, except the West North Central and part of the Mountain and New England States, also contributed to this increase.

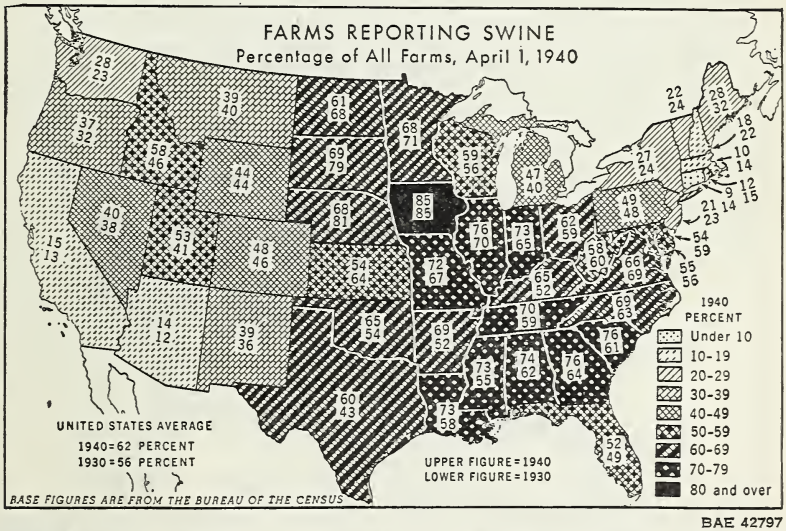


FIGURE 96.—The proportion of farmers who raise hogs increased between 1930 and 1940 in the eastern Corn Belt States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, and in Wisconsin, and decreased in the western Corn Belt States of South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. The western Corn Belt States are subject to droughts which cut down feed supplies, and the number of farmers who raise hogs has been declining for 20 years. Large percentage increases in farmers raising hogs between 1930 and 1940 occurred in every State in the Cotton Belt where hog numbers have been steadily higher.

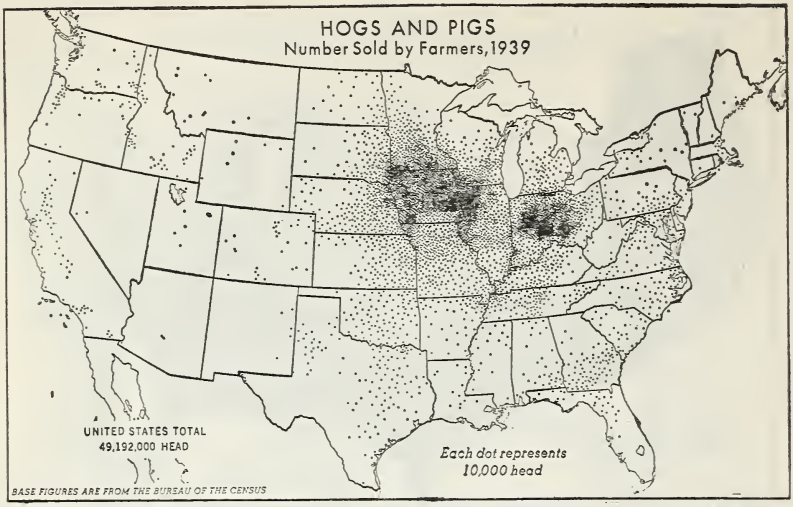


FIGURE 97.—The commercial production of hogs is concentrated in the Corn Belt. Fewer hogs were sold from eastern Illinois and western Indiana due to the sale of corn for grain from this area to the Chicago and Peoria markets. With the exception of this area, the sales of hogs follow closely the pattern of corn production throughout the country.

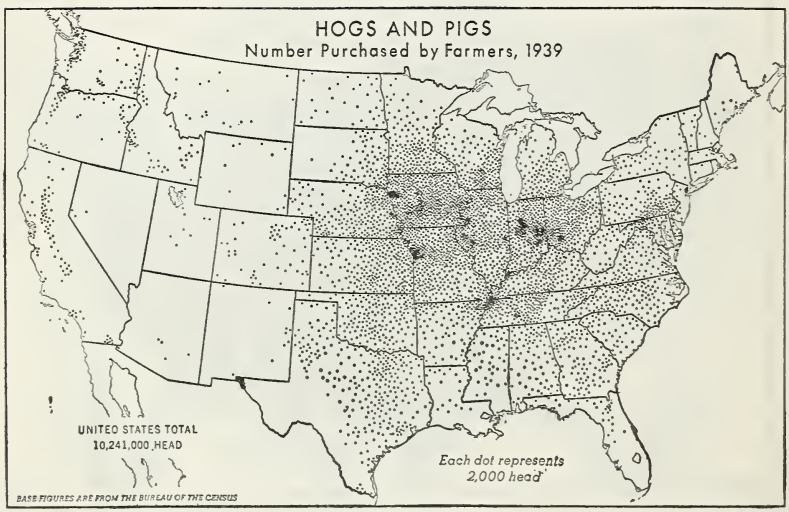


FIGURE 98.—In 1939 Iowa farmers bought more than a million head of hogs and pigs. Purchases were also heavy in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, all of which are concentrated in the Corn Belt where commercial production of hogs is a well-established business. Large numbers of hogs and pigs were reported as bought by farmers in many other States where greater hog numbers were being built up.

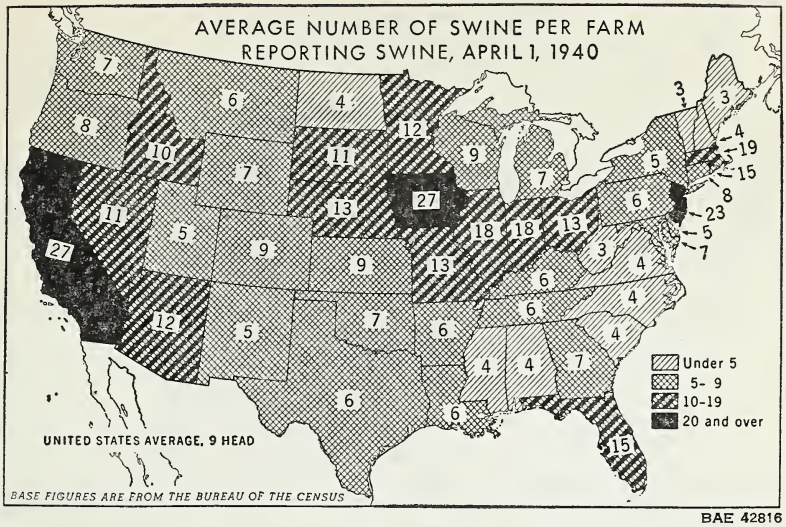


FIGURE 99.—The average number of swine per farm reporting, on April 1, 1940, was the same as on January 1, 1935; whereas on January 1, 1925, the United States average was 14 head. Most of this decrease doubtless occurred after 1933 and can probably be attributed to the drought and the Agricultural Adjustment programs. On January 1, 1925, California reported 21 head per farm and Iowa 47, whereas on April 1, 1940, both States reported 27 head per farm, although Iowa had 9 times as many farms reporting as California.

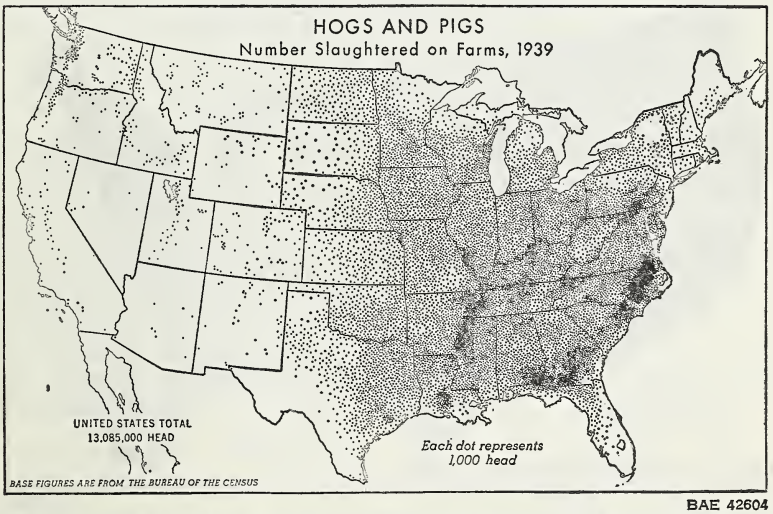


FIGURE 100.—In 1939 the number of hogs slaughtered on farms were mostly for home use and were only a little more than one-fourth as many as were sold in that year. Some hogs are slaughtered on farms in practically all parts of the United States. The areas of most extensive slaughter are in the South along the Coastal Plain; in the Southern Appalachians, southeastern Pennsylvania, and western Maryland, along the lower Mississippi Valley, and in many other areas of the East where general farming is common. Few hogs are slaughtered on farms in the New England and Western States.

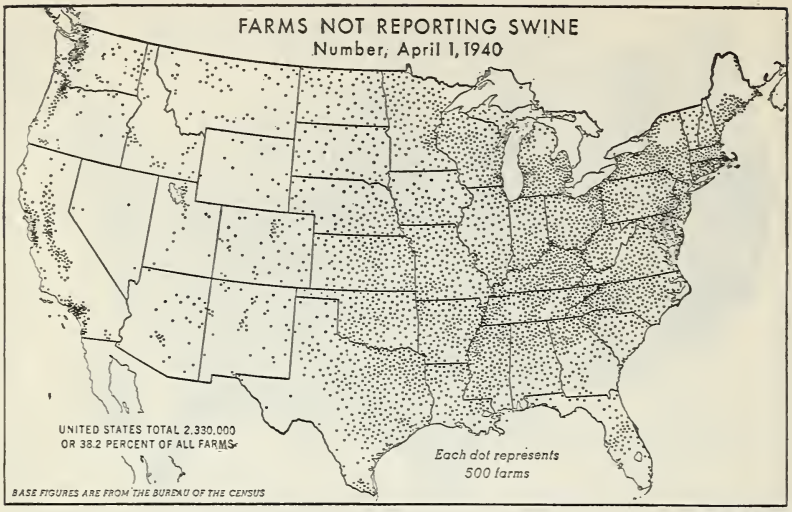


FIGURE 101.—Farms not having swine are most numerous in the Dairy Belt and New England. Large numbers of farmers without swine also reported from Kentucky, Tennessee, and the northern part of the Cotton Belt where most of the meat is shipped in. From California, Oregon, and Washington many farms were reported without swine on April 1, 1940. Even in the Corn Belt proper from 15 to 40 percent of the farmers have no hogs.

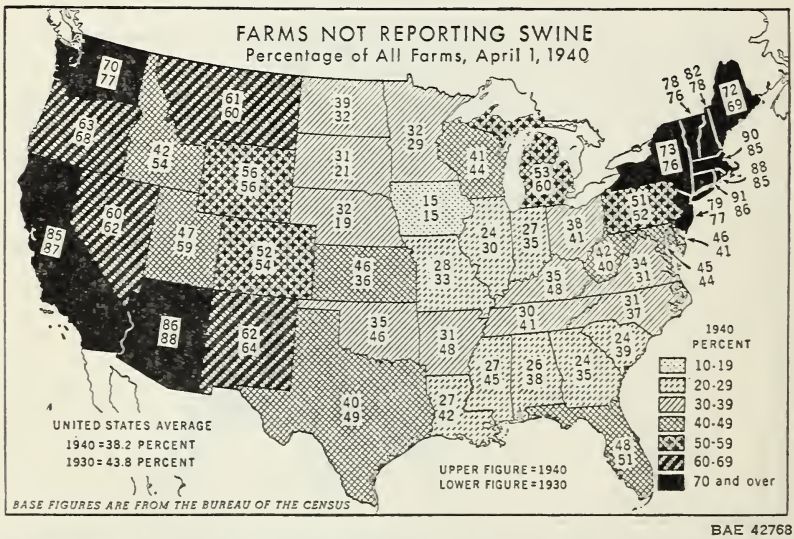


FIGURE 102.—Iowa, the greatest hog-producing State, had 15 percent of its farms not reporting swine on April 1, 1930, and April 1, 1940. The effect of the droughts of 1934 and 1936 is reflected in North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Minnesota where the percentages of farms not reporting swine increased considerably. The eastern Corn Belt, Southern, and several Western States had smaller percentages of farms not reporting swine on April 1, 1940, than on April 1, 1930.

SHEEP AND GOATS

The sheep and goat industry is not so important in the agriculture of the United States as is the cattle, or hog, or horse and mule, or poultry industry.

On April 1, 1940, the Bureau of the Census reported 40,129,000 sheep and lambs over 6 months old on farms, 3,298,000 Angora goats and kids over 4 months old, and goats and kids other than Angora 877,000. The previous 4 censuses have shown but little fluctuation in the number of stock sheep on farms at the time the census was taken. For June 1, 1900, 39,853,000 were reported; on April 15, 1910, there were 39,644,000; and on January 1, 1920, 35,034,000. By April 1 1930, the number had increased to 41,780,000.

During the last century, the sheep industry moved westward from New England as the country developed; it is now concentrated in the Edwards Plateau of Texas, and to a considerable extent in the great valley of California, and other valleys of the West. Until the production of lamb and mutton became increasingly important, sheep were kept primarily for their wool. By 1929, however, the value of animals sold or slaughtered on farms was greater than that of the wool sold. The number of sheep and lambs shorn in 1939 was 5 percent less than in 1929 and even a little lower. Most of the sheep and lambs are raised in the western half of the United States where they graze on the native vegetation of the range country. In summer they graze in the national forests and other areas of the humid or subhumid climate. The sheep are driven to the spring and fall range, and some are later driven to the desert areas for the winter. Others are usually moved to irrigated areas for feeding and fattening on alfalfa and grain. Some are shipped from the West to the Corn Belt and adjacent areas for the same purpose.

The number of Angora goats and kids over 4 months old, on farms April 1, 1940, was reported as 3,298,000 head, nearly all of which were located in the Edwards Plateau of Texas, where cattle, sheep, and goats are grazed on the same land. The Angora animals are raised mainly for mohair, which amounted to 15,351,000 pounds in 1939 or a little more than 5 percent as much as the wool produced.

On April 1, 1940, the Bureau of the Census reported about 877,000 head of goats and kids other than Angora over 4 months old. They are raised primarily for meat.

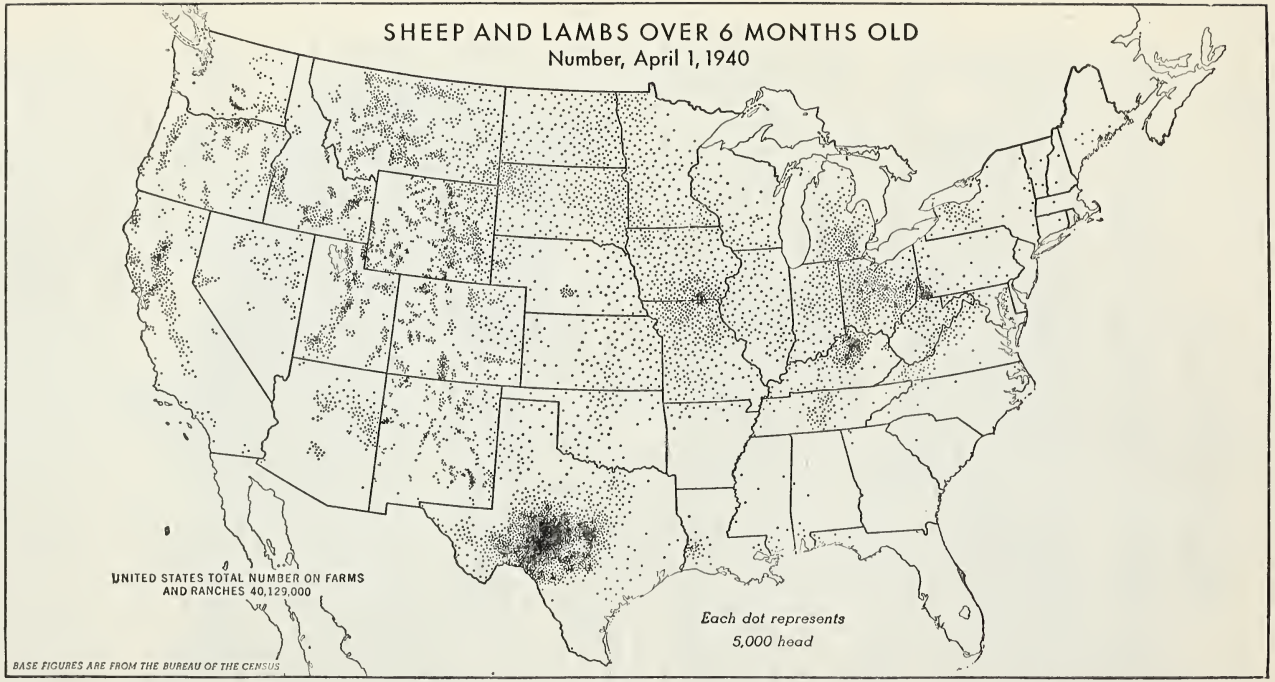


FIGURE 103.—Over half the sheep and lambs on farms and ranches in the United States on April 1, 1940, were in 11 Western States and Texas. Sheep make good use of hay, grain, and other harvested feeds but they can maintain themselves and produce carcasses of high quality on pasture alone. They graze on more arid lands than any other domesticated animal and do well on the native desert grasses and shrubs of the West, on native short grasses of Texas, and on pastures suitable for sheep or cattle. Five ewes may be considered the equivalent of one cow or mature steer. On April 1, 1940, there were 8,448,000 sheep in Texas, most of which were in the Edwards Plateau area—more than were in the next three largest sheep-producing States combined, that is, in Wyoming, Montana, and Ohio.

The principal sheep-producing centers in the East are in eastern and central Ohio, southern Michigan, the bluegrass areas of Kentucky, southwestern Pennsylvania, and in northern Missouri and southern Iowa.

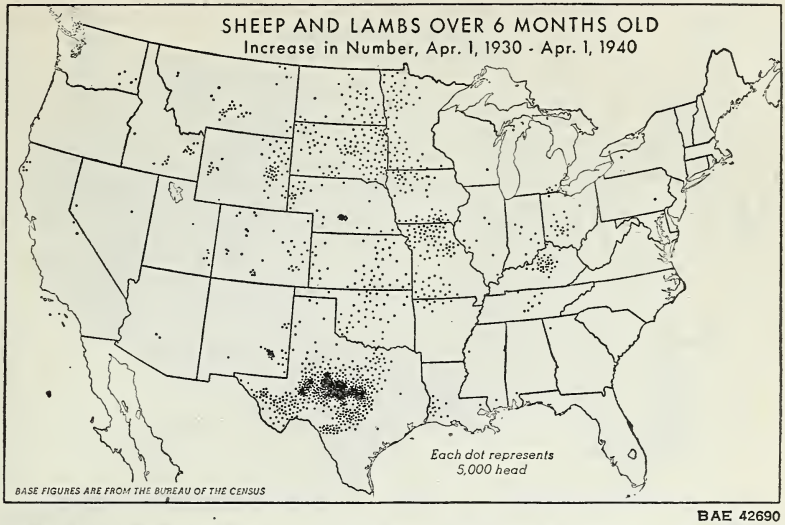


FIGURE 104.—The increase in number of sheep and lambs more than 6 months old was general throughout the Great Plains area, with heavy increases in Dawson County, Nebr., and Chaves County, N. Mex. In 1940, there were more than 3 million more sheep and lambs in Texas, mostly in the Edwards Plateau, than there were in 1930. Some increases occurred in the Bluegrass region of Kentucky, southwestern Ohio, and southwestern Louisiana.

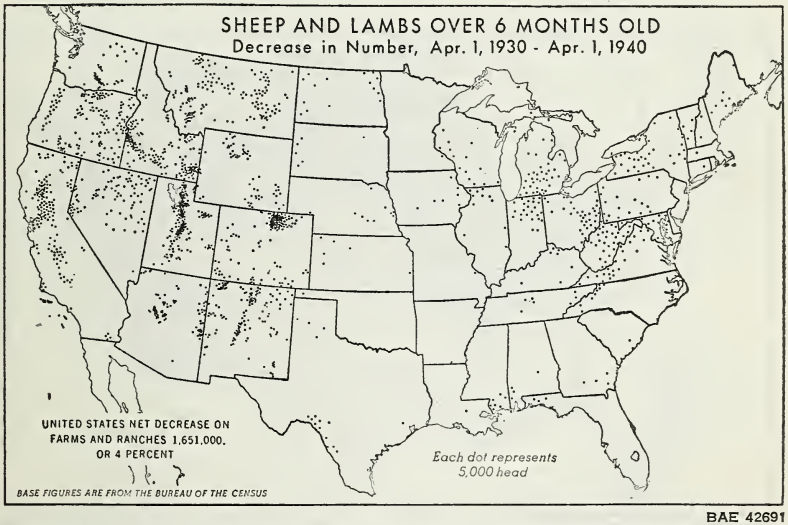


FIGURE 105.—The net decrease of about 4 percent in the number of sheep and lambs between 1930 and 1940 in the United States occurred mostly in the West. Decreases were heavy on most of the ranges of Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and in Oregon, the feeding districts of the South Platte Valley of Colorado, and the Snake River Valley of Idaho.

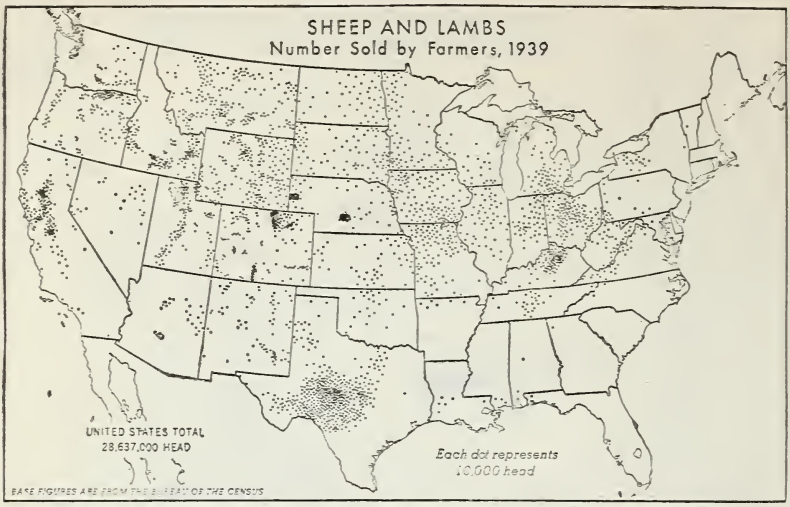


FIGURE 106.—Most of the lambs produced are in the western sheep States. Many are sold by the farmers and are shipped to feeding districts in irrigated areas or areas in the Corn Belt for further growth. The number of sheep and lambs reported sold in 1939 was about 70 percent of the number reported on farms, April 1, 1940. The 3 States that led in the number of sheep and lambs sold were: Texas, with 4,654,000; Wyoming, with 2,034,000; and Montana, with 1,987,000.

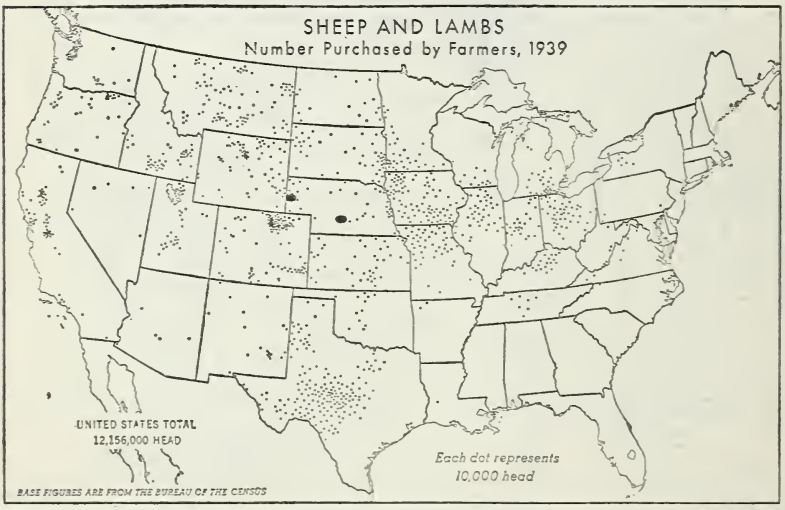


FIGURE 107.—The number of sheep and lambs bought by farmers in 1939 was 12,156,000, more than 2 million less than half as many as those sold. Most of the purchases were made by farmers in the irrigated areas of the West, especially in Scotts Bluff and Dawson Counties on the North and South Platte Rivers of Nebraska, and the South Platte and Arkansas valleys of Colorado. Large numbers of sheep were also bought by farmers from one another in the Edwards Plateau of Texas, and on a small scale throughout the Corn Belt as well.

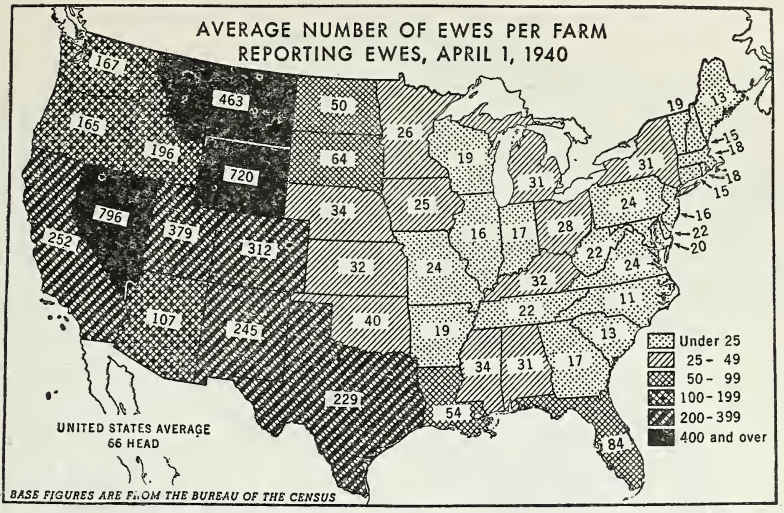


FIGURE 108.—The average number of ewes on farms April 1, 1940, was less than a hundred in all the States except Texas and the Western States. In the sheep districts of the northeast quadrant of the United States, the average number of ewes per farm ranged from 15 to 32. In the West, where ranches are extremely large, from 107 to 796 were reported, and in Texas 229. Florida, where 84 ewes per farm were reported, had only 200 farms reporting ewes.

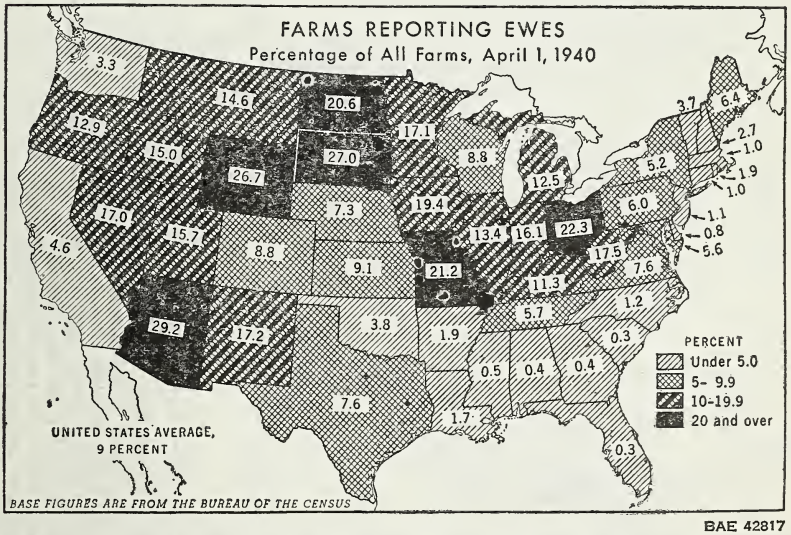


FIGURE 109.—The States in which less than 5 percent of the farms were reported as having ewes are States that had small numbers of sheep. Texas had 7,224,000 more ewes than any other State, but only 7.6 percent of all farms in that State were reported as having ewes. In Arizona 29.2 percent of the farms were reported as having ewes, but the State had only about 8 percent as many ewes as Texas.

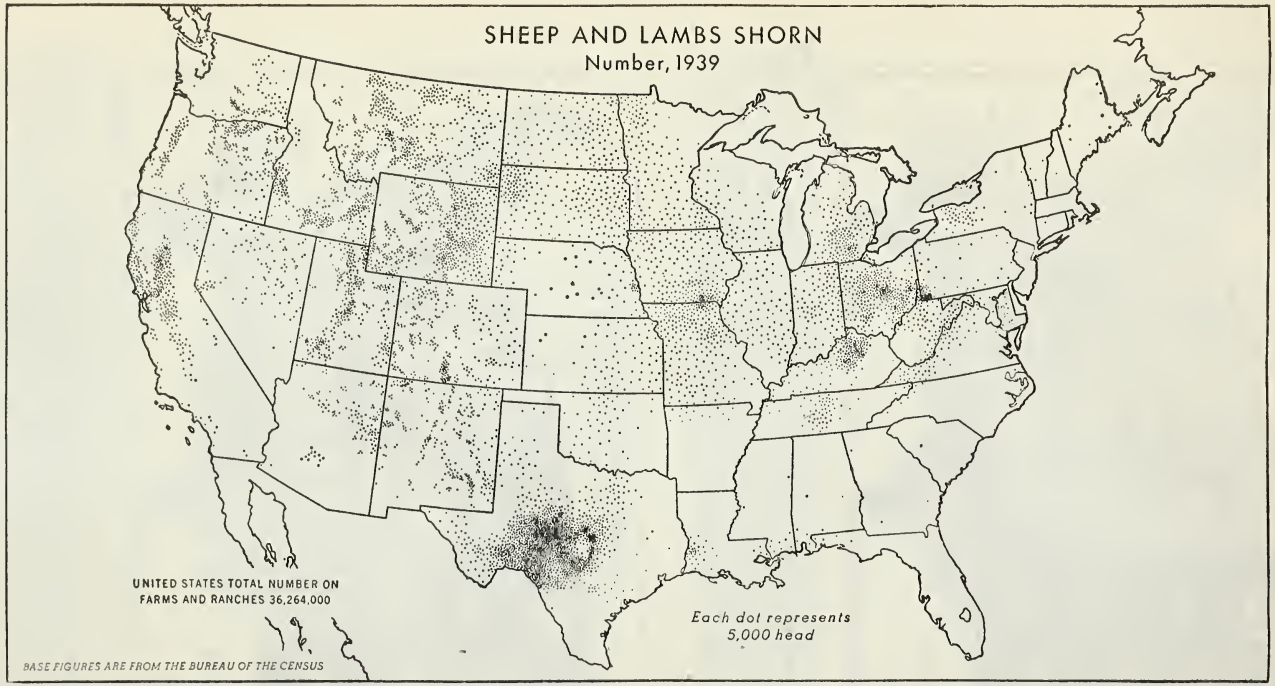


FIGURE 110.—The number of sheep and lambs shorn in 1939 amounted to about 90 percent of the total number of sheep and lambs more than 6 months old reported on farms and ranches on April 1, 1940. More sheep and lambs were shorn in Texas in 1939 than in any other State. About 7,983,000 were reported as shorn, which amounts to about 22 percent of the United States total. In Wyoming, 2,844,000 were reported, and in Montana, 2,548,000. The remaining States reported from one-half million to 2 million each. The States with the highest percentage of sheep and lambs shorn in 1939 to the total sheep and lambs over 6 months old on farms on April 1, 1940, were: California, 106.5 percent; Washington, 104.5; Arizona, 102.5; Oregon, 100.5; Nevada, 96.0; Utah, 96.0; Ohio, 95.8; Louisiana, 95.6; Idaho, 94.5; and Texas, 94.5 percent. These States each reported sheep shorn as numbering from 200,000 to 8,000,000. Although the States vary greatly in the number of sheep shorn, they show a relatively high percentage in the actual number shorn in each State.

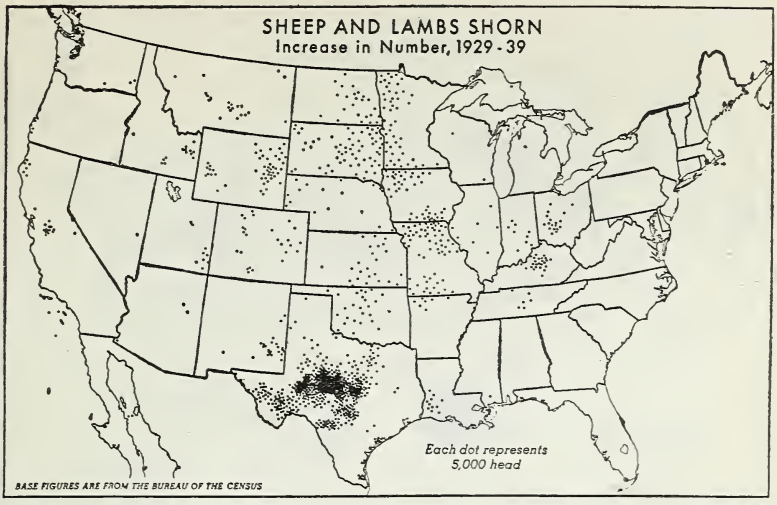


FIGURE 111.—Increases occurred in the number of sheep and lambs shorn in the Corn and Wheat Belts, in a few scattered counties in the West, and in Texas. The net increase in the number of sheep and lambs shorn in Texas from 1929 to 1939 was 2,963,000 head or about a 59-percent increase. In 1929 Texas had only 13 percent of the total number of sheep shorn in the United States, but this percentage had moved up to 22 in 1939. The Edwards Plateau of Texas is becoming more and more important in the wool industry.

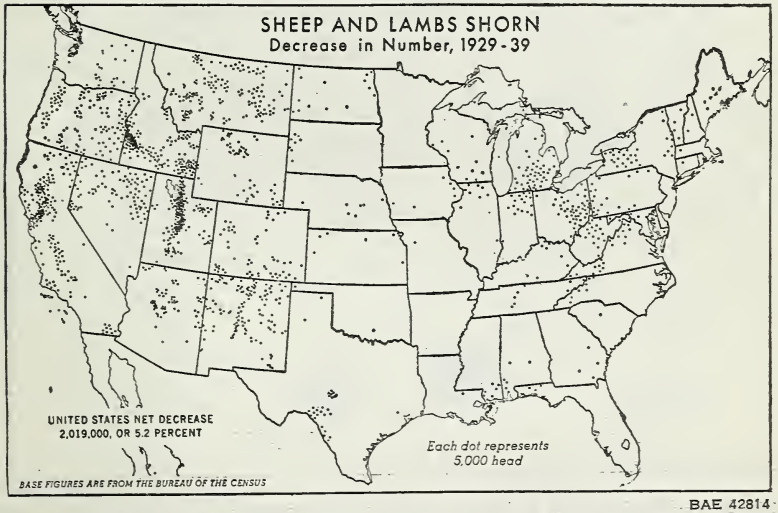
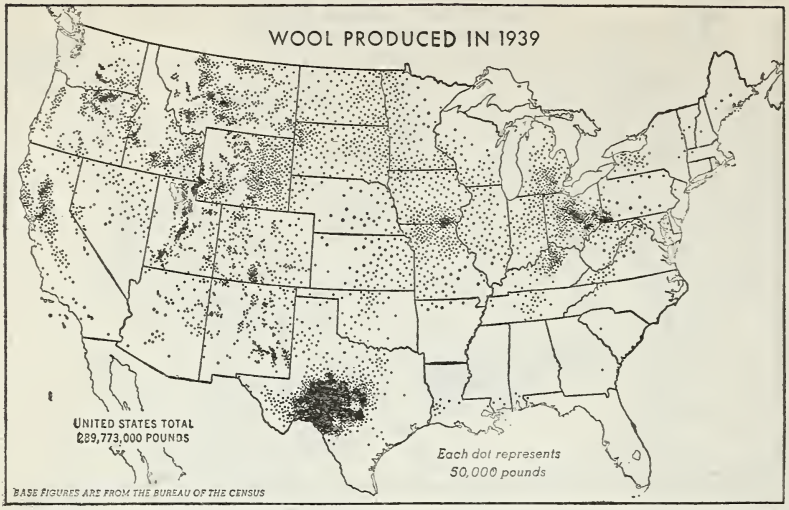
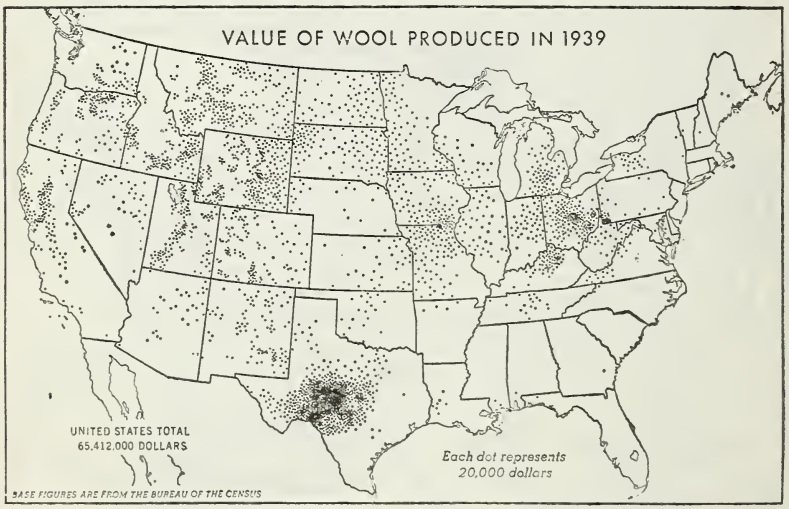


FIGURE 112.—Decreases in the number of sheep and lambs shorn from 1929 to 1939 occurred mainly in the Western States, the area around the eastern Corn Belt, and the New England States. Decreases west of the Rocky Mountains, where droughts occur frequently, greatly exceeded the increases; whereas east of the Rockies the increases predominated.



BAE 42953

FIGURE 113.—The State of most intensive wool production is Texas, where, in 1939, 7.9 pounds of wool were clipped per sheep from nearly 8 million animals. The weight of a fleece of wool ranges from 3.3 pounds in Louisiana and Florida to 9.4 pounds in Idaho. Over 6 million less pounds of wool were produced in 1939 than in 1929.



BAE 42923

FIGURE 114.—Wool grown in Texas accounted for nearly 23 percent of the value of all wool produced in the United States. The value of wool from the limestone basins and valleys of Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Virginias, and also from several Western States indicates a low production of wool per animal. (See fig. 110.)

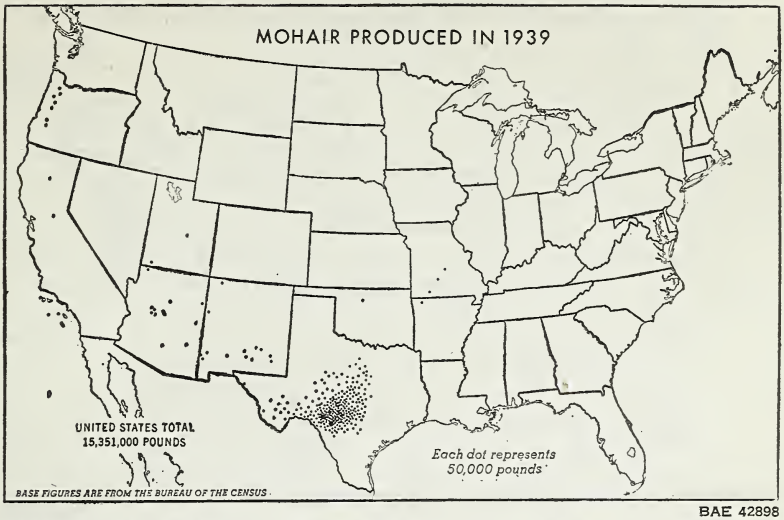


FIGURE 115.—From 1929 to 1939, an increase of about 6 percent took place in the mohair and kid hair clipped in the United States. However, Texas had an increase of about 12 percent. In 1929, about 81 percent of the total production of mohair in the United States was produced in Texas, and in 1939 it had increased to about 86 percent.



FIGURE 116.—About 83 percent of all the Angora goats and kids more than 4 months old in the United States on April 1, 1940, were in Texas. Nearly all of these were in the Edwards Plateau district, where cattle, sheep, and goats are grazed on the same land. Arizona and New Mexico, the States next in importance to Texas in the number of Angora goats and kids, had 138,000 and 133,000 respectively. Although most of these goats are Angoras, short-haired species are numerous.

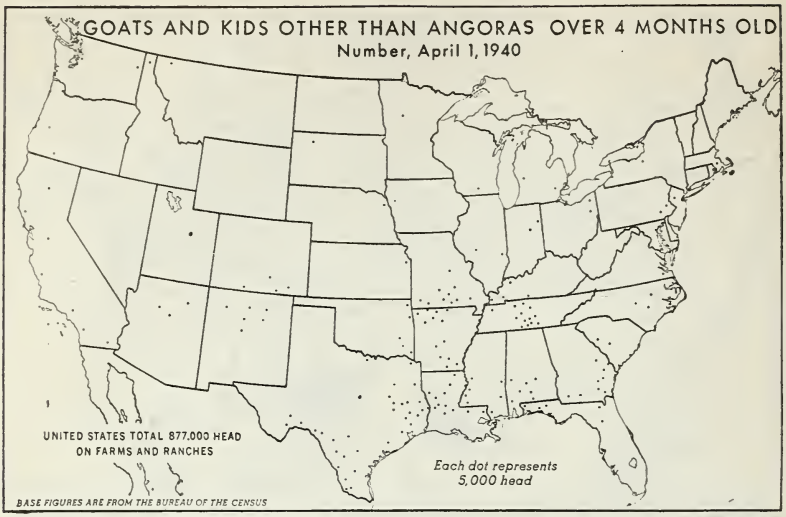


FIGURE 117.—Goats and kids other than Angoras are short-haired goats and are raised primarily for meat. They are located mostly in the Southern States, from North Carolina to California. A few thousand head are scattered here and there throughout the Northern States.

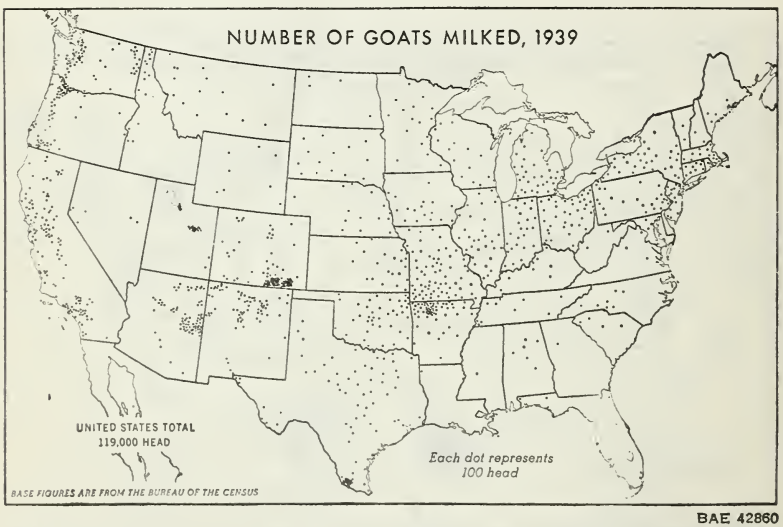


FIGURE 118.—The production of milk goats has been an important feature of the livestock industry in European countries, but in the United States the milk-goat industry is only in its infancy. The milk goat is of great benefit to families that are unable to keep a cow, as they can have a fresh milk supply at a low cost. The States having the largest number of milk goats are California, with about 12,000; Colorado, with about 9,000, of which about 5,600 are in Las Animas County; and Arizona, with about 7,700.

POULTRY

The value of products from the poultry industry during the average period 1930–39 amounted to $987,622,000 and was exceeded only by the value of milk which was $1,716,625,000, whereas the average value of cattle and calves for the same period was about $819,027,000. However, by 1941, the value of milk had risen to $2,360,219,000, and the value of cattle and calves to $1,484,073,000 as compared with $1,169,478,000 for the value of products of the poultry industry. Preliminary data furnished by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicates the values for 1942 as: Milk, $2,860,515,000; poultry and poultry products, $2,006,505,000; and cattle and calves, $1,918,183,000.

Poultry is raised on about 85 percent of the farms, and nearly all such farms sell eggs and live or dressed birds. The number of farms specializing in poultry is small, but these farms usually have large flocks. These specialized poultry farms, in competition with general farms having poultry, are most numerous in the northeastern industrial area located around cities along the eastern seaboard from Washington, D. C., to Boston, Mass. Such farms are also found near the larger cities throughout the Corn Belt, in several concentrated areas in the South, and in the Pacific Coast States, mainly in the Puget Sound Basin of Washington, the Willamette Valley of Oregon, and in Los Angeles and Sonoma Counties, Calif. Farm flocks of poultry are usually small in the South, and for most counties in the Cotton Belt farmers reported less than $100 for poultry and poultry products sold per farm in 1939.

Increase in the turkey industry has been phenomenal, during recent years, chiefly because of improved methods of controlling turkey diseases and better methods of management. In 1929 the number of turkeys raised was 16,794,000, and in 1939 the number increased to 27,934,000, an increase of 66.3 percent.

Most of the 12,139,000 ducks raised on farms in 1939 were in areas near large cities on a stream or body of water. Demand for ducks is usually limited to the larger cities and is not nearly so general as the demand for chickens. The value of the average 2½ ounces of feathers picked from a duck more than pays for the picking.

The number of geese raised on farms in 1939 was only 1,152,299 compared with 3,989,831 in 1929. Geese are raised chiefly in the Middle Western and North Central States. They feed generally on grass during the growing season and are the closest of grazers; therefore they are most economically raised where pastures are abundant and where the grass remains green and tender during long seasons. The production of geese declined considerably during this census decade, whereas the number of ducks raised increased somewhat.

BEES

Hives of bees are located throughout the United States on both farm and nonfarm land, and on April 1, 1940, the census reported the total number of hives as 2,276,681, of which about 1,929,976 were owned by farm operators. Different kinds of honey are produced in different areas, and the areas of greatest production of honey differ somewhat from those of the greatest number of colonies. A heavy decrease occurred both in the number of hives of bees and in honey produced, during the 10-year period 1929–39.

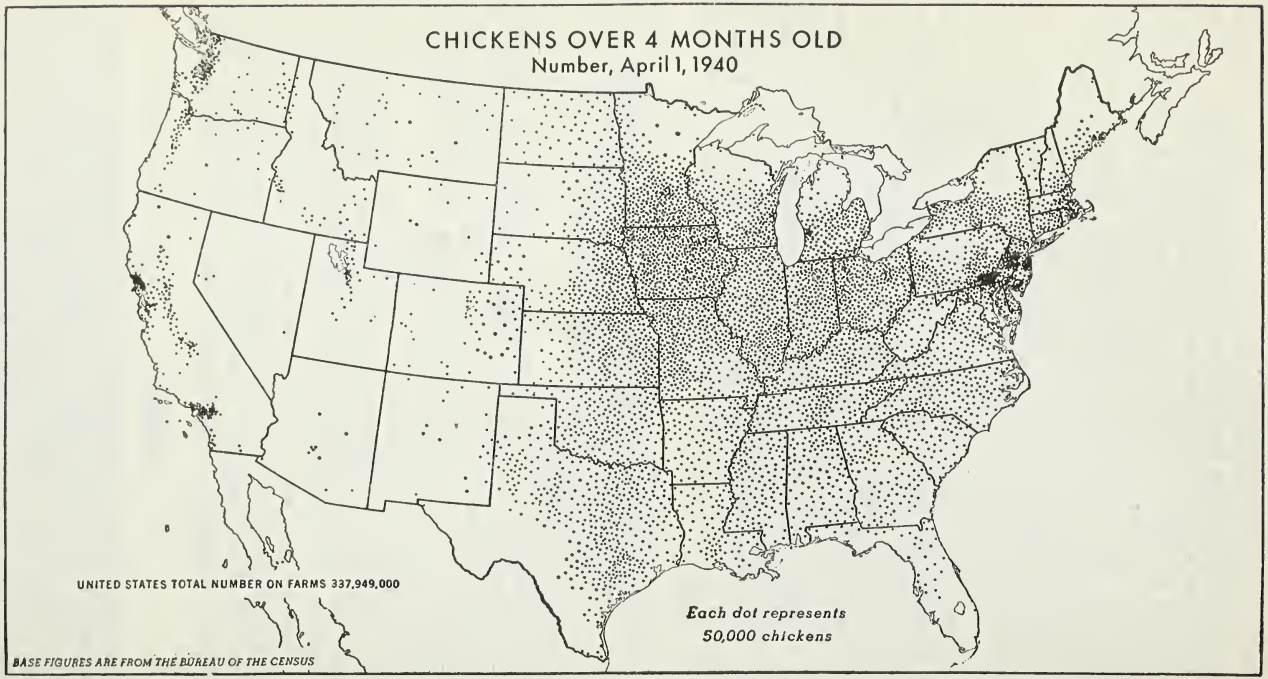


FIGURE 119.—In the Corn Belt and around its margin where feed is cheap are located nearly half the chickens in the United States. There are 3 distinct areas—Sonoma and Los Angeles Counties of California in the Western States, and the area in southeastern Pennsylvania and adjacent New Jersey—where the numbers of chickens per county are the heaviest in the country. On April 1, 1940, there were more than 3,000,000 chickens in Sonoma County, Calif., mostly in the Petaluma district, and about 1,700,000 in Los Angles County. San Bernardino County, Calif., had 900,000; in Pennsylvania, York and Lancaster Counties each had about 1,300,000, Berks County 636,000, and Bucks County 733,000; in New Jersey 5 counties had from 400,000 to 700,000 each.

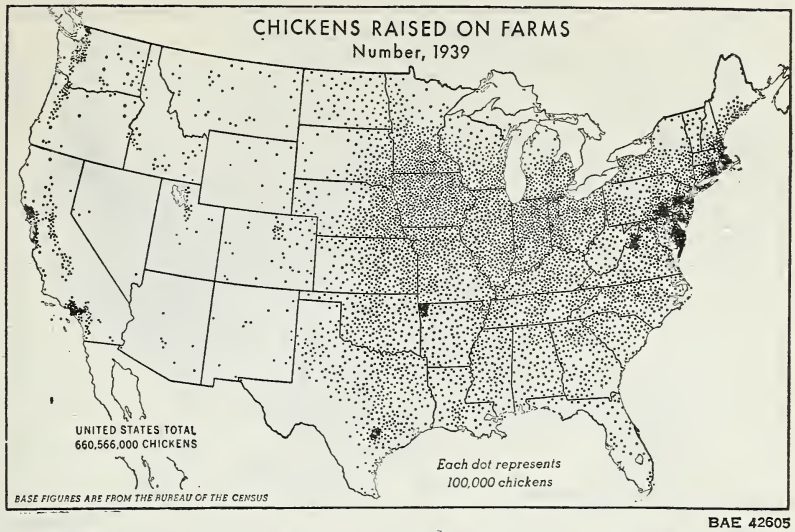


FIGURE 120.—The most notable areas where chickens were raised on farms in 1939 were in southeastern Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey, the Delmar peninsula; Rockingham County, Va.; Benton and Washington Counties, Ark.; Gonzales County, Tex.; Los Angeles, Sonoma, and San Bernardino Counties, Calif.; and in the relatively dense counties throughout the Corn Belt. The number of chickens raised on farms in 1939 were nearly twice as many as the number of chickens more than 4 months old on farms April 1, 1940.

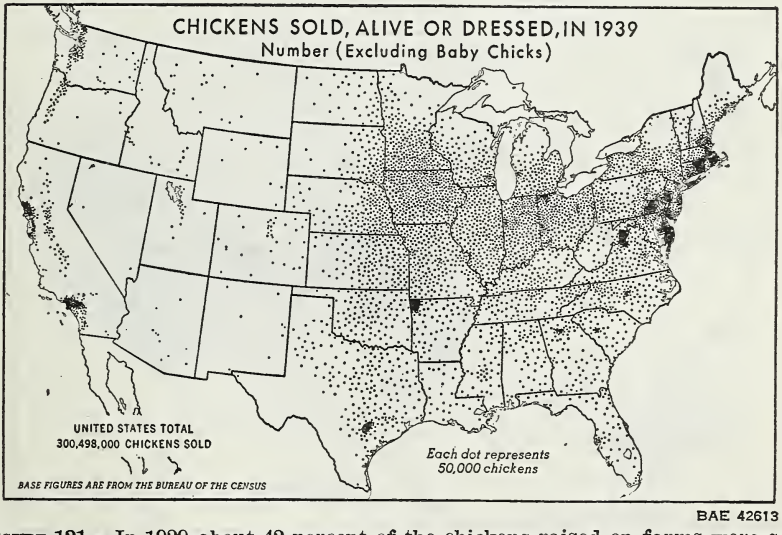


FIGURE 121.—In 1929 about 42 percent of the chickens raised on farms were sold alive or dressed (excluding baby chicks), whereas in 1939 nearly 46 percent of the chickens raised were sold. The most prominent areas are along the Atlantic seaboard north of the Potomac River; Rockingham and Shenandoah Counties, Va.; Benton and Washington Counties, Arkansas; Gonzales County, Tex.; and in Sonoma, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino Counties, Calif. Sales throughout the Corn Belt were also heavy with dense areas around cities.

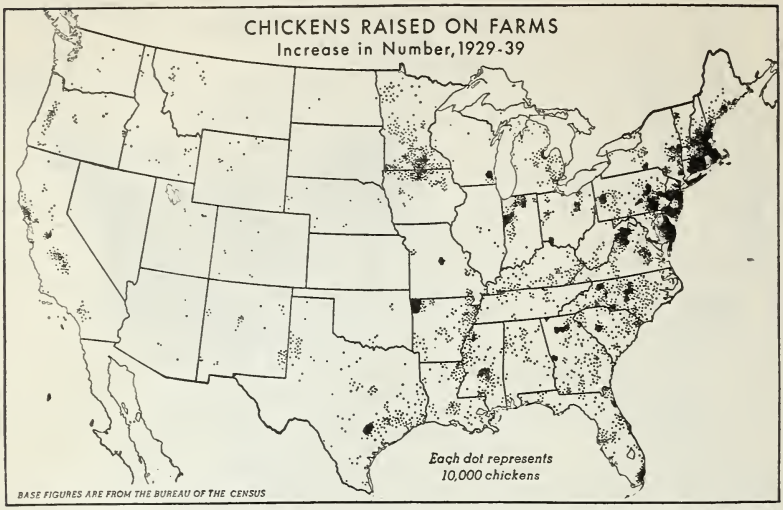


FIGURE 122.—Heavy increases in chickens raised on farms occurred between 1929 and 1939, mostly along the Atlantic seaboard in States north of the Potomac River; around the margin in several counties in the Corn Belt; and in many counties in the South, especially Benton and Washington Counties, Ark., and Gonzales County, Tex. Increases also took place around various southern cities. Increases were confined to a much smaller area than decreases but were heavy in many spots. Sussex County, Del., had the largest increase, which amounted to about 13,900,000 chickens.

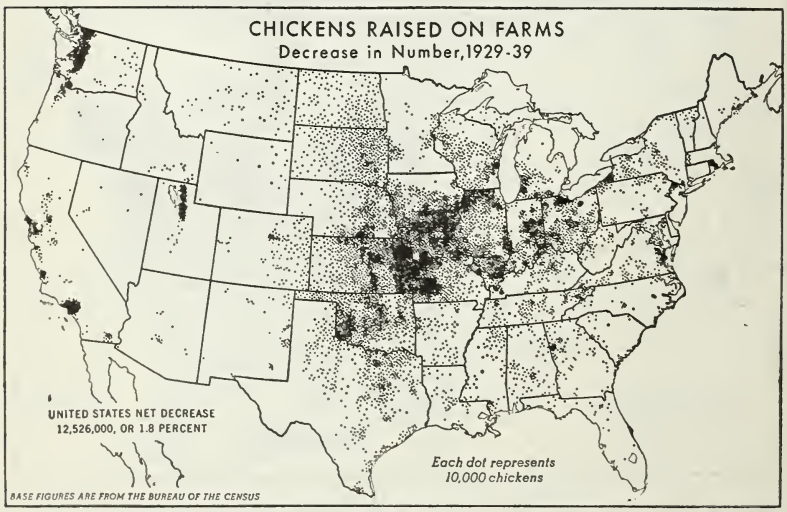


FIGURE 123.—Declines in the numbers of chickens raised on farms between 1929 and 1939 were mostly in the Corn Belt, throughout the Great Plains area where a drought cut down feed supplies, and in several valleys of the Western States. The largest decrease was reported from Los Angeles County, Calif. This amounted to about 1,400,000 chickens.

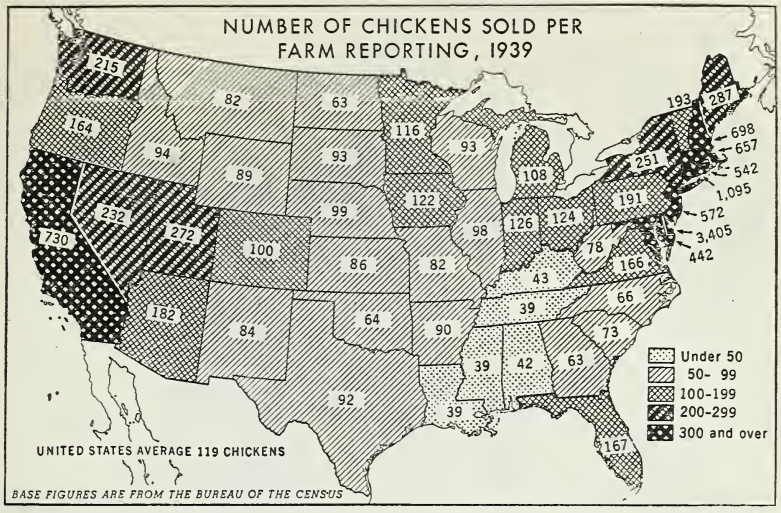


FIGURE 124.—The number of chickens sold per farm reporting from Delaware was 3,405; from Connecticut, 1,095; from California, 730; and from 5 other States along the northeastern Atlantic seaboard the number of chickens sold ranged from 442 to 698 per farm reporting in 1939. Large numbers of chickens sold per farm in States like Nevada, Utah, and Washington do not reflect the total sales but merely signify larger farm flocks.

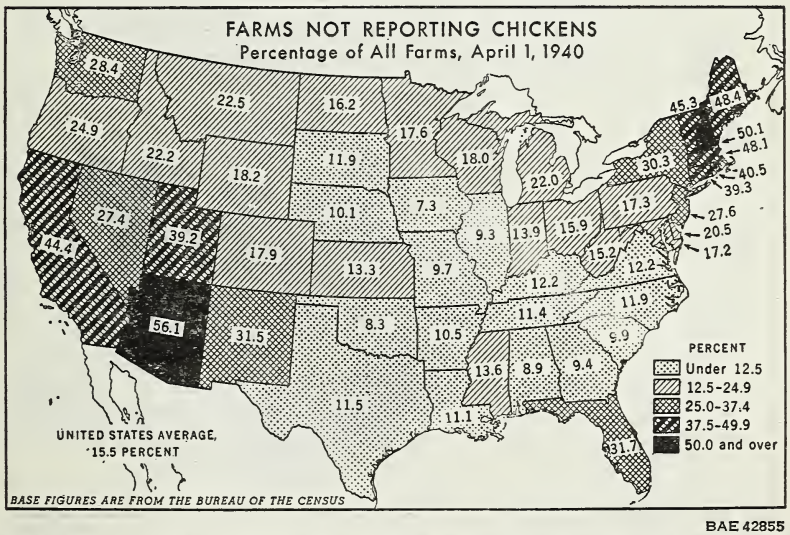


FIGURE 125.—In Arizona 56.1 percent of the farms were reported as not having chickens. Arizona, however, had very few farms, and reported about 500,000 chickens more than 4 months old on farms April 1, 1940. Iowa, having many farms, reported only 7.3 percent of them as not having chickens. The 93 percent of Iowa farms reporting chickens had nearly 27,000,000. A comparison of this map with figure 119 will increase its usefulness.

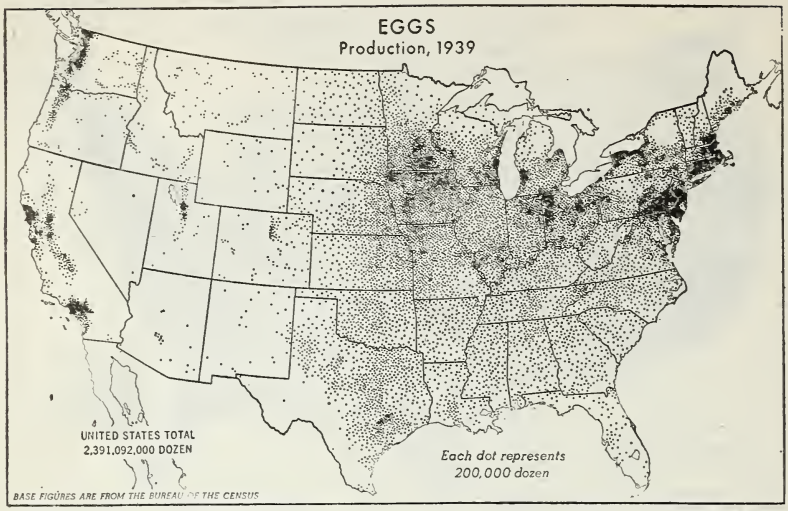


FIGURE 126.—Egg production is scattered throughout the United States, but is more concentrated in the Corn and Dairy Belts, southeastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, eastern Massachusetts, southern New Hampshire, western New York, and the Pacific Coast States than elsewhere. Dense areas of production are found also in the black prairie area of southern Texas, the Colorado Piedmont north of Denver, and around Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah. The average number of eggs per hen is largest in the Western States and smallest in the Southern States.

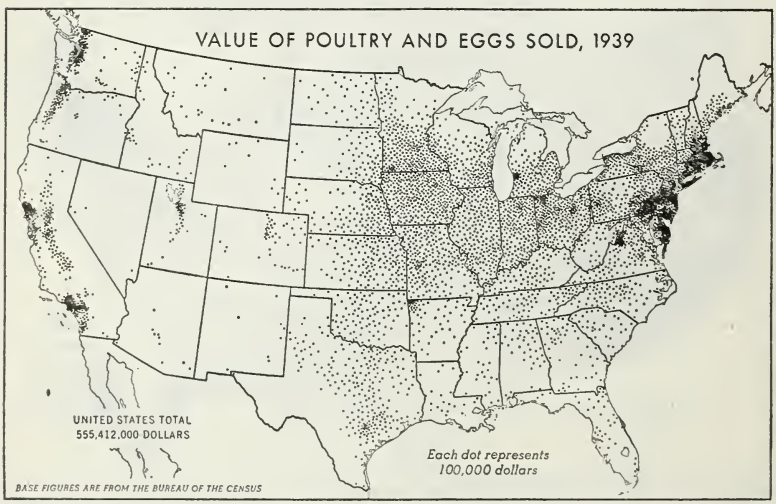


FIGURE 127.—Receipts from sales of poultry and eggs in 1939 were heaviest along the eastern seaboard north of the Potomac River and extending as far as New Hampshire. In this area are many large cities and industrial areas practically adjacent to one another. The largest value—more than $40,000,000—was reported from California. Pennsylvania sales amounted to more than $36,000,000, and Iowa sales to nearly $34,000,000.

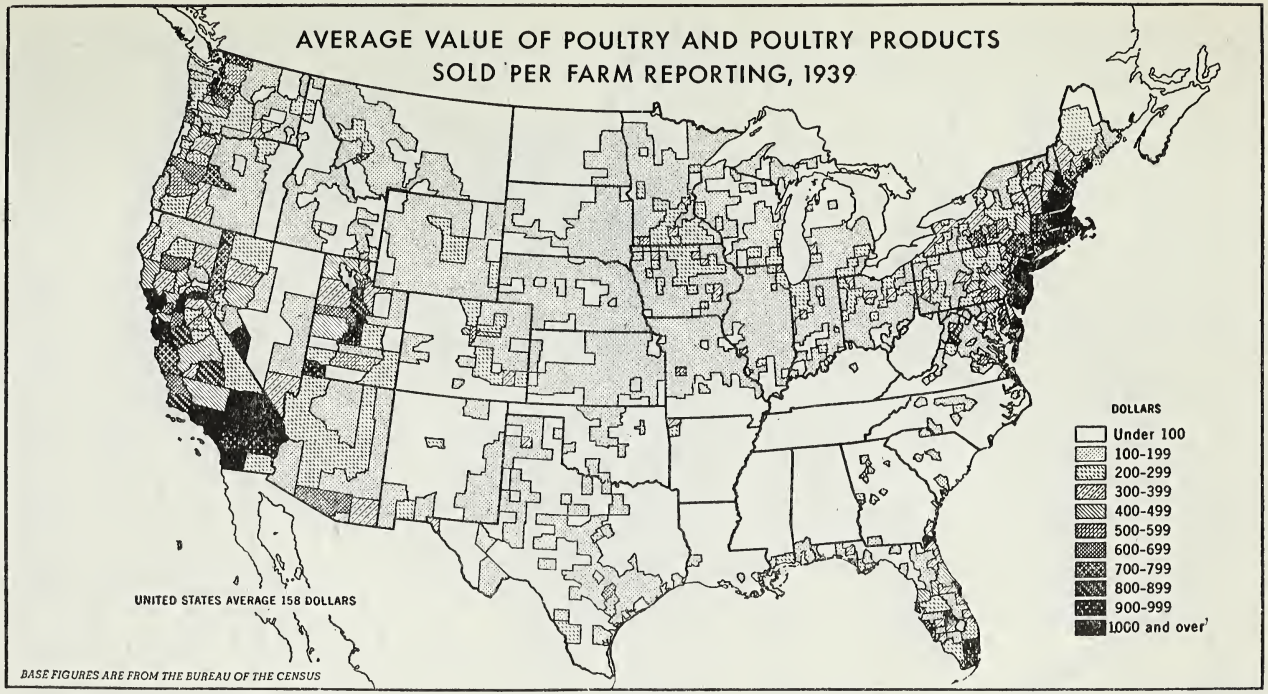


FIGURE 128.—The highest values of sales of poultry and poultry products per farm were in the northeastern industrial seaboard area, and in California, Utah, and southern Florida. The value of sales per farm was high in California where farm flocks are large. California reported the largest amount from sales of poultry and poultry products, Pennsylvania was second, and Iowa third. However, Iowa receipts per farm on this map are very low, because of the many farms with small flocks. Throughout the Southeastern States, except Florida, very few counties showed sales per farm of more than $100, because most of the farms had small flocks. The extent of black areas in California is due to the large counties in the southern part of the State, some of which are as large or larger than Delaware, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, or New Hampshire.

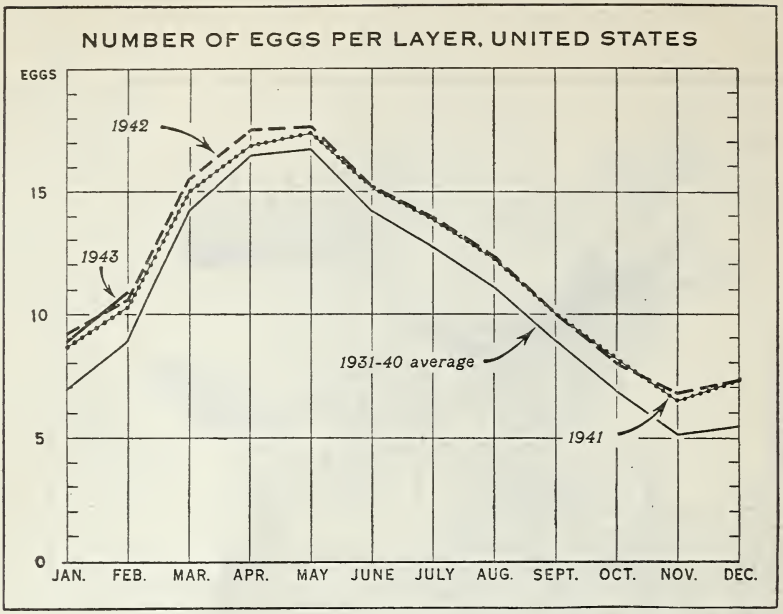


FIGURE 129.—The average number of eggs per layer has been steadily increasing throughout the country. Note the comparison of 1941, 1942, and 1943 with the 10-year average. Improved feeding and laying stock, and systematic culling, have contributed to this advance. The greatest percentage increase is in November, December, and January when production per hen is lowest.

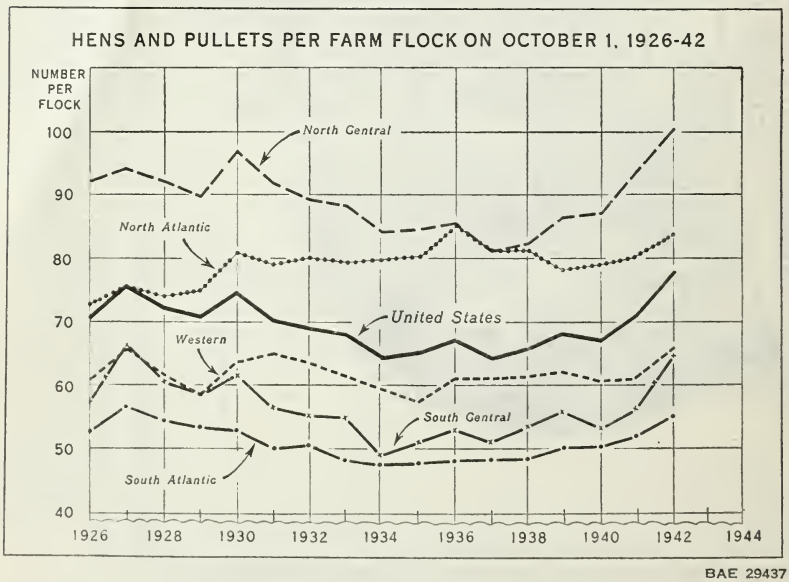


FIGURE 130.—Returns of reporters of the Department of Agriculture in the different regions show a marked upward trend in hens and pullets per farm flock since 1938. The largest increase since 1938 was in the North Central States and the smallest in the North Atlantic States. Since 1926, averages for the United States and for several groups of States are at a new high.

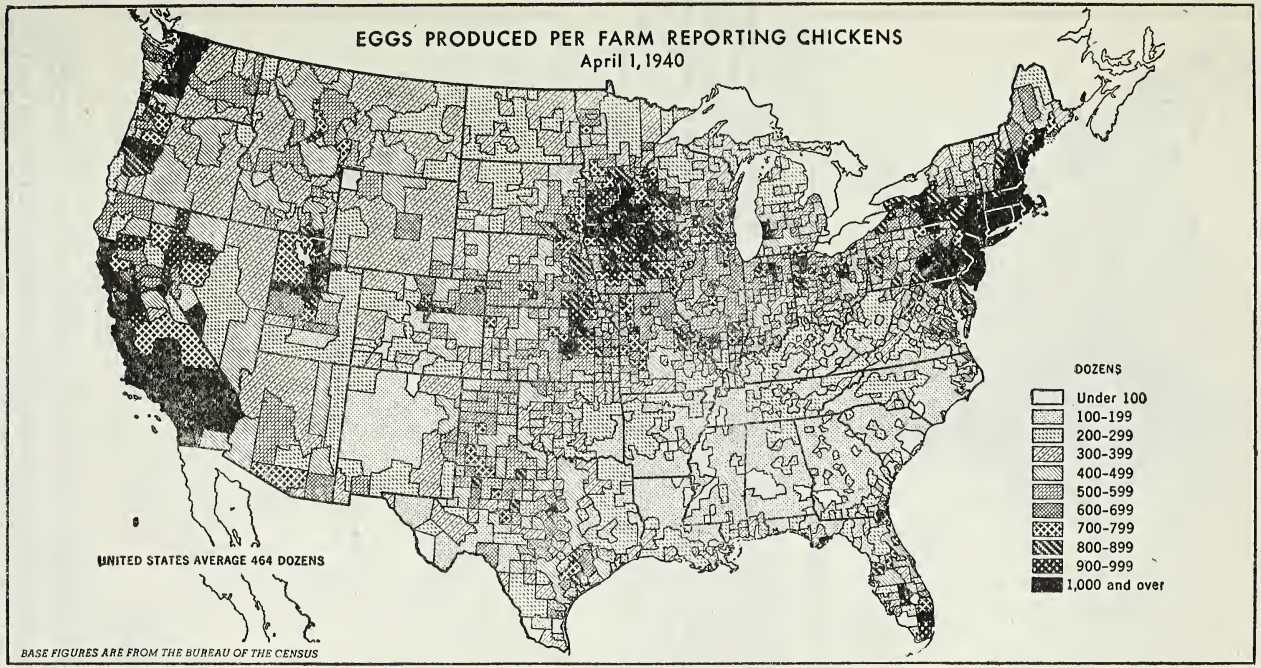


FIGURE 131.—Numbers of eggs produced during 1939, per farm reporting chickens April 1, 1940, ranged from under 100 to 1,000 and over, and are dependent on both the type of layer and the average size of the flock per farm, by counties. The small size of flocks of poultry on farms in the Southern States is reflected in the low production indicated on the map. The most prominent areas are the northeastern industrial belt, the western Corn Belt, and Pacific coast area. Comparison with figure 126 will show the extent to which black areas are related to the relatively high egg production or whether the high production is due to a relatively few large flocks.

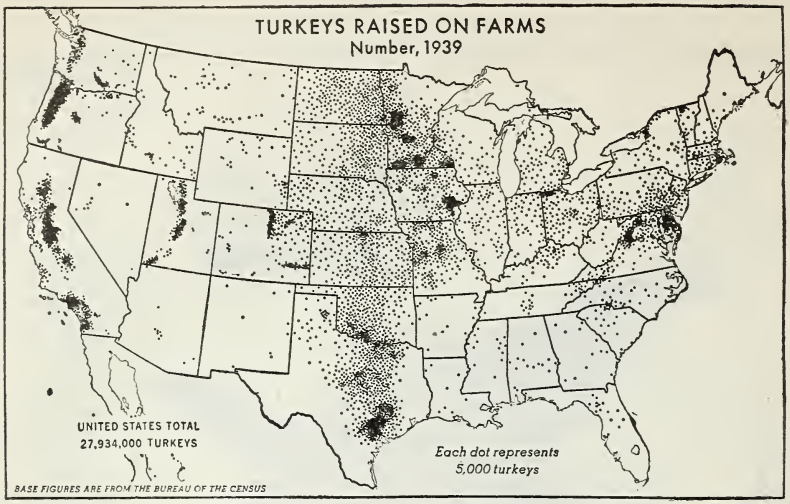


FIGURE 132.—More and more farms are raising turkeys as a chief source of income, whereas the raising of turkeys is carried on as a side line on general farms. Control of turkey diseases and better methods of management have greatly stimulated the production. The major areas are in central Texas, southern Oklahoma, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri. The Delmar peninsula, the irrigated valleys of California, and other Western States are smaller intense production areas. In 1939, more than 3,400,000 turkeys were raised in Texas, about 2,000,000 in California, and about 2,500,000 in Minnesota.

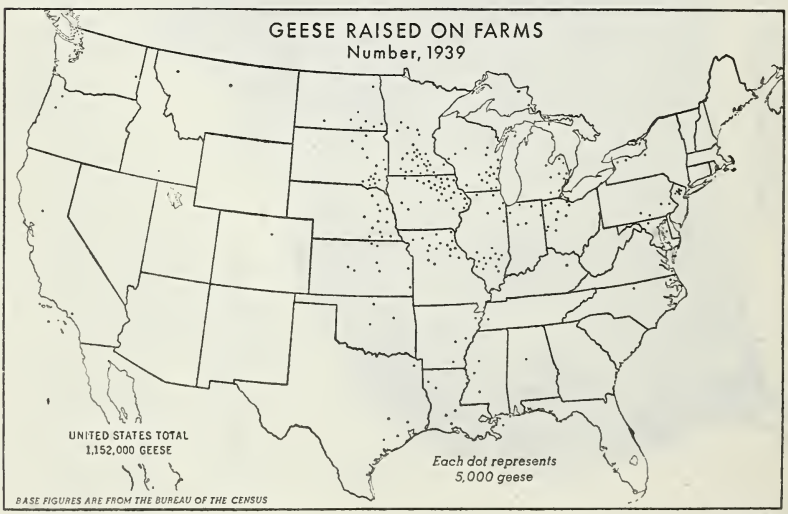


FIGURE 133.—Geese can be raised successfully on farms in all parts of the United States. The production in 1939 was confined to the Corn Belt, the Dairy Belt, the lower Mississippi Valley, and to small areas in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Geese make up less than 1 percent of the total poultry numbers raised in the United States.

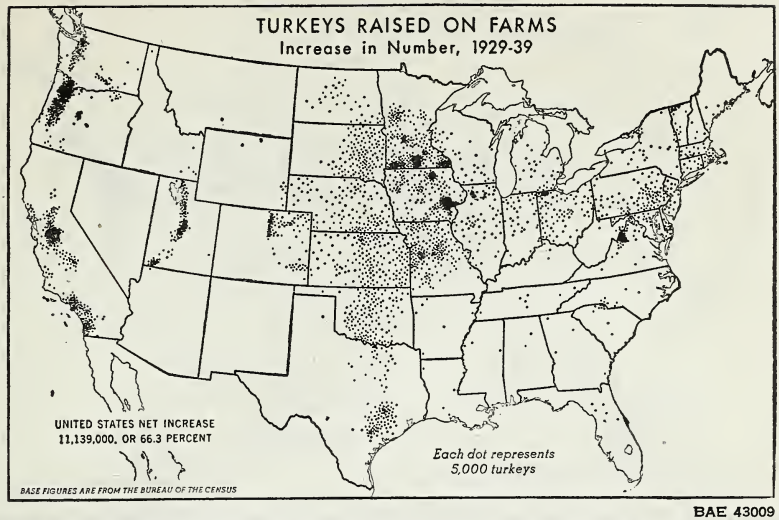


FIGURE 134.—Heavy increases in the number of turkeys raised are found in the western Corn Belt and in the irrigated valleys of Oregon, California, and Utah. Moderate increases occurred in the southern Great Plains, the eastern Corn Belt, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and the northern Virginia area. In 1939, about 66 percent more turkeys were raised than in 1929.

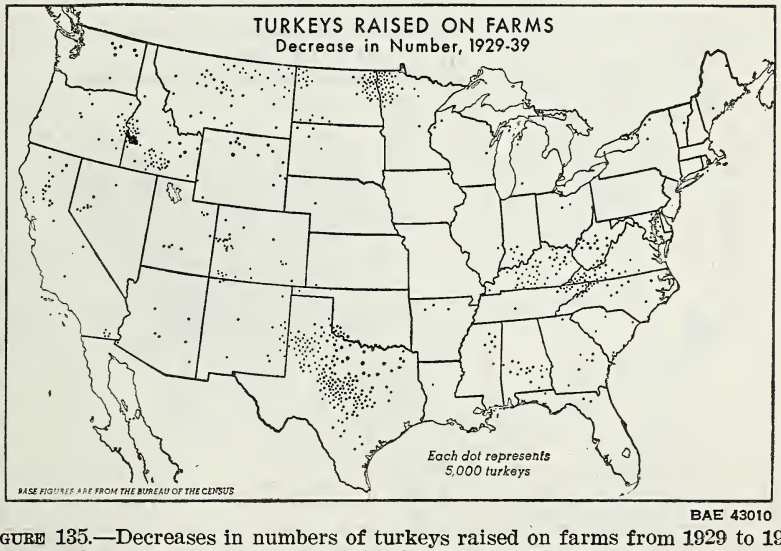


FIGURE 135.—Decreases in numbers of turkeys raised on farms from 1929 to 1939 occurred almost entirely outside the Corn Belt. The four general areas of decreases are the self-sufficing farming area in the Appalachian region, including Kentucky, central Texas, the northern Red River plains of North Dakota and Minnesota, and the Canyon, Ada, and Twin Falls irrigated areas in Idaho.

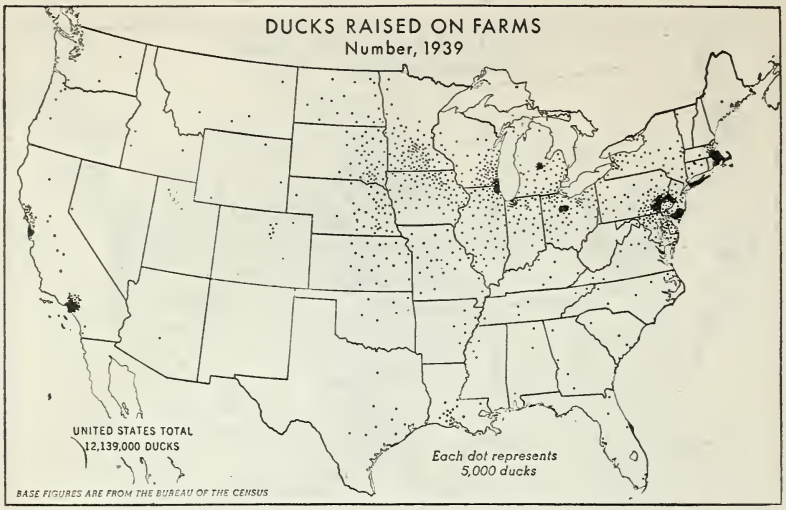


FIGURE 136.—Ducks raised on farms in 1929 totaled about 11,337,000, as compared with 12,139,000 raised in 1939. The best results from duck raising are obtained on farms located on a stream or a large body of water. New York raises nearly 45 percent of all ducks raised in the country. In 1929, 1,546,000 ducks were raised in New York, whereas in 1939, 5,368,000 ducks were raised, of which 5,170,000 were raised in Suffolk County alone. The second largest production of ducks was in Pennsylvania, where about 716,000 were reported, more than half of which were raised in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

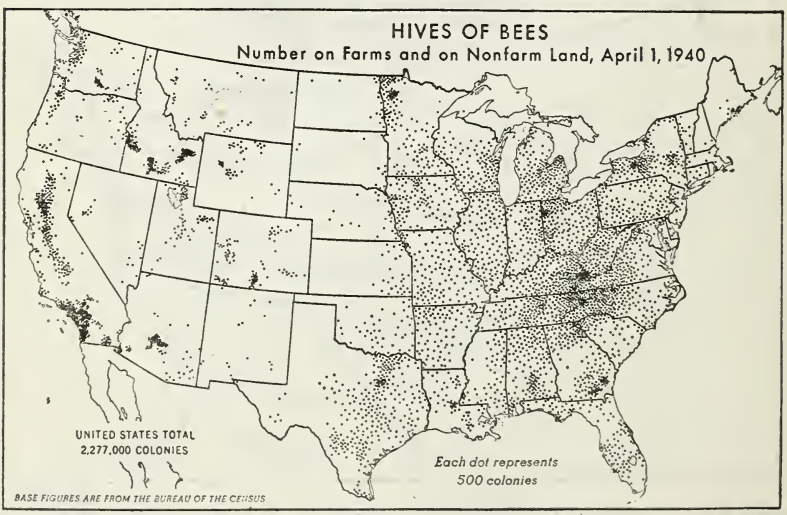


FIGURE 137.—Dense areas of distribution of bees are found in the southern Appalachians, the Los Angeles area and the valleys of California, and in the irrigated areas of the West. Other important districts are found in western New York, western Ohio, central Michigan, northern Minnesota, and eastern Texas. In 1940 there were about 217,000 hives in California, 150,000 in Texas, and about 101,000 in Tennessee.

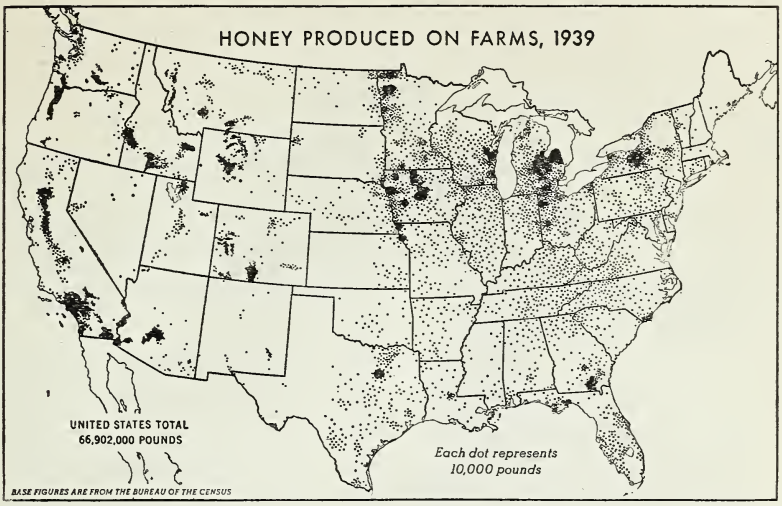


FIGURE 138.—Dense areas of honey production are rather pronounced in the northern Corn Belt and in the Dairy Belt, where clover, timothy hay, and buckwheat are grown. Large quantities are also produced in the irrigated valleys of the West where the bees gather much of their honey from alfalfa and the desert plants. Production of honey in 1929 amounted to about 83,546,000 pounds, whereas in 1939 it was only 66,902,000 pounds. Much of this reduction occurred in the Southern States.

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